The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,206, New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs.52 / Single Copy for Cash As.4

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To SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY.—The new A 1 Clipper ship SEAFIELD, 629 Tons registered, James Mackay, Commander. Her accommodations for passengers is first rate. For passage apply to Captain Mackay on board, or to the undersigned at their Office.

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Bombay, 29th Jan. 1862.

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Bombay, 19th February 1862.

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15th Feb. 1862.

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22nd February 1862.

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FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain Masson, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Tuesday the 25th February.
„ Saturday the 22nd March.
„ „ the 19th April.
„ „ the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

21st February 1862.

FOR SURAT.

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Bombay, 25th February 1862.

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Bombay, 24th February 1862.

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Captain Carr will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages, after they have left the ship's side.

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Agents.

20th February 1862.

NOTICE.

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Bombay, 3rd February, 1862.

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Will also undertake the purchase of Coast produce.

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Mangalore, 1st Jan. 1862.

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THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the Girls School, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at 4½ P. M. The Lord Bishop in the Chair.

W. MAULE, Secretary.

Byculla, Feb. 24th, 1862.

NOTICE.

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2. Tenders will be received till TUESDAY the 18th of March and will be opened on the following day in the Huzoor Catcherry in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. The Tenders should specify in words at length a rate per hundred Double Tusdas twelve of which are equal to a Candy.

4. The Candy is equivalent in Malabar measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28¼ English Inches.

5. 7½ per cent. will be allowed for defects.

6. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders that may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

7. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin and to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Taldoms."

8. Any further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent, to the Cochin Government.

Coml. Office, Ernacolum in Cochin,
18th February 1862.

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JOHN B. LANE,
Managing Agent.

Offices Surat, Jan. 1862.

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Bombay Gazette Office.

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	No. 3	Yello	26
	„ Pts.	„	14
	No. 4	Green	22
	„ Pts.	„	12
	Medoc	Red	17
	„ Pts.	„	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.		38
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts.		40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.		40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.		32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.		40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.		32
	Braumberger		35
	Rudeshimer		27
	Hockheimer		20
Port	Black Seal		28
	„	Pts.	14
	Red Seal		22
	„	Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	„	30
	Pale	Brown	25
	Light Golden	Green	28
	Pale	Yellow	22
	Pale	White	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
„ „ (Yellow „)			26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Sancel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	„	Pts.	21
	White	Bottles	42
	„	Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
„		Pts.	21
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THE PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH has been greatly extended and a convenient Room has been fitted up which embraces every requisite for both amateurs and professional Photographers, from the best manufacturers of Photographic chemicals, apparatus and working material.

THE MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS are on a very large scale, and Messrs. Treacher & Co. are now able to carry out orders to an unlimited extent and with the greatest punctuality.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. invite their constituents on Malabar Hill and the neighbourhood to call, also to send their prescriptions and orders generally to the Medical Hall, Byculla, where in future their general stock will be kept. Its position is central and the premises are commodious, and greater care and attention will be ensured than has hitherto been possible in the bustling and confined premises in the Fort.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the Public for the general support given to the Firm during the past thirty years and trust to continue to enjoy their confidence and patronage. Successful experience has fully proved the advantage of supplying only guaranteed articles, and they confidently assert that it is their aim in every detail connected with the business to ensure the satisfaction of their constituents.

The Book-keeping and correspondence will for a time be carried on in the Fort where out-station orders should be addressed.

The hours of business are from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted). Prescriptions prepared and Medicines supplied at both establishments at any hour.

Loysel's Patent Hydrostatic Tea & Coffee Percolators.

THE Hydrostatic percolator will produce instantaneously from 1 Pint to 100 Gallons of Tea and Coffee, of unrivalled Aroma and brightness, with a saving of 50 per cent. Universally adopted in France since its immense success at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855, where it was awarded the Medal by the International Jury. As used already by upwards of 85,000 Families, and at the House of Commons; the Clubs (Reform, Conservative, Gresham, Law, etc. etc.) The Crystal Palace, South Kensington Museum, London Tavern, Cremorne, the St. James's, etc. And most of the large Establishments in the United Kingdom.

Herbert & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay—have just opened out a number of these highly esteemed, and useful Articles. Drawings and Testimonials will be sent any where throughout India upon receipt of a stamped envelope addressed.

IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS.

The Hydrostatic Percolator extracts at once the *whole* of the *soluble parts* of the substance, either Tea or Coffee hence *no waste* and the *enormous saving.*

Nothing is so troublesome to a lady as the supplying of tea and coffee to a numerous circle of friends; but with two hydrostatic percolators on the table, one for tea, the other for coffee, it is a pleasure, as the percolators may be replenished with fresh supplies of infusion every seven minutes, and all the cups of coffee and tea from first to last are equally hot, strong, aromatic and bright.

Moreover, the *elegance* of design of the *hydrostatic percolator* makes it an *ornament* to the *breakfast* or *tea table.*

Prices from Rs. 10 each upwards in block tin—white Metal and Electro-Silver; of sizes and designs, to hold from one Pint to four Quarts, and more.

The Hydrostatic Percolator gives the best results when applied to making infusions of vegetable substances, such as Chamomile, Orange Peel, Calumba, Cascarilla, Casparia, Gentian, Hops, Rhubarb, Senna, Valerian, Horse-Radish, Buchu, Cloves, Cinchona, Digitalis, Krameria, Quassia, Roses, Serpentaria, &c.

N. B.—The Hydrostatic Percolator for making liquid extracts of other substances, such as Dye Woods, Malt, Beet Root, and Hops, &c. are designed and constructed to order.

HERBERT & Co.
Wholesale and General Importers.
Rampart Row, near Apollo Gate.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Tuesday, 25th February 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 015/16d. to 2s. 1d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1⅛d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	Sight	99¼.
Madras	30 days' sight......	99½.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	75 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	71 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103 Buyer.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	16½
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	33½
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1 per cent. dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	213.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p. sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.0	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	590	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do. [p. Ann.	Rs. 590 p. sh. [Prem. nom.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 740 Div.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 149 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	......	Rs. 120 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co. ...	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	550	......	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	88¼
,, Loan 1842-43	88¼
,, Loan 1854-55	88¼
New Five Per Cent. Loan	100¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan............	107

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each..................	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes..............	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars..................	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus..................	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars..................	,, 227 do.
German Crowns..................	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces..................	,, 204
Bar Silver..................	,, 106
Gold Leaf..................	,, 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)..........	£3 0s. 0d.	£3 2s. 6d.
,, (Seeds)................	£2 7s. 6d.	£2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)..........	£2 17s. 6d.	£3 0s. 6d.
,, (Seeds)..........	£2 12s. 6d.	£2 15s. 0d.
To China..........................	no offers.	
To Clyde..........................	no offers.	

PRICES CURRENT (February 22nd, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready .... 209 to 210		None.
Dhollera, ...	Rs.	168 to 174
Oomravuttee	,,	165 to 179
Compta, ...	,,	174 to 175
Dharwar Sawginned	,,	236 to 238
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	190 to 192
Khandeish.............................	,,	180 to 185
NEW COTTON to Arrive:		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,,	194 to 195
Dhollerah ....(Do.)	,,	179 to 180
Oomravuttee ......(March and April)	,,	179 to 180
Varavole ....(Do.)......	,,	169 to 170
Dharwar Sawginned (May)......	,,	238 to 240
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1505 to 1510.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ......at	Rs.	5-11 to 5-12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	24 to 25 33 to 31

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
on demand		
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11¼d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £5- Sums under £10 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	1 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to *"The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,"* and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, *free of all charges,* and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ...... ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody.................. ½ per cent.

Hours of business.............. 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation to negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay 3rd January 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, *by Royal Charter, under 7 and 8 Victoria, C.* 113

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS 612.
RESERVED FUND, £200,000

HEAD OFFICE—37, CANNON ST., LONDON, E. C.

TRUSTEES.

William Bracken, Esq.
Major General Charles Denis Dun.
Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. MacGeorge.
General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.

DIRECTORS.

George Gordon Macpherson, Esq., *Chairman.*
John Carrington Palmer, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

George Hay Donaldson, Esq.	Robert Guthrie MacGregor, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. Henry Doveton.	Chas. Grenville Mansel, Esq.
Alderman Thomas Quested Finnis.	Lieut.-General, Duncan Sim.
Colonel James Holland.	James Sydney Stopford, Esq.
Lieut.-Colonel Jas Horsburgh Mackdonad.	James Thompson, Esq. Wm. Hardinge Tyler, Esq.

General Manager.—Mackintosh Balfour, Esq.
Officiating General Manager.—William Shipman, Esq.
Secretary.—T. J. MacRitchie, Esq.
Chief Accountant.—G. B. Dalby, Esq.
Auditors.—W. Newmarch, Esq. F.R.S., and J. H. Williams, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Uptons, Johnson, and Upton, 20, Austin Friars.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.
Directors.

Thomas Ranken, Esq., *Chairman,* 68, Queen Street.
Daniel Ainslie, Esq., 18 Moray Place.
Benjamin Burt, Esq., M. D., Charlotte Square.
George Moir, Esq., Advocate, Sheriff of Stirlingshire, 118, George Street.
Manager.—Robert Hunter, Esq.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	JOHN CARDNO, ESQ.,	*Manager.*
Bombay	H. B. MACCULLOCH, ESQ.,	,,
Madras	EDWARD MORRIS, ESQ.,	,,
Kurrachee	R. E. W. BAKER, ESQ.,	,,
Agra	WILLIAM BIRKS, ESQ.,	,,
Lahore	THOMAS BAILEY, ESQ.,	,,
Umritsur	HECTOR GUNN, ESQ.,	,,
Shanghai	HENRY TURNER, ESQ.,	,,
Hongkong	HENRY NOBLE, ESQ.,	,,

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 3 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6	months' sight	2s.	0½d. per Rupee.	
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	Sight	ditto	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business..............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s. 0d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand	1s. 11¼d.	,,
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¼d.	,,
On Ireland do.	1s. 11¼d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¼d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchase Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months	4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	1s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at	2s. 0¼d. ,,
3 Do. .... at	2s. 0d. ,,
2 Do. .... at	1s. 11¾d. ,,
1 Do. .... at	1s. 11½d. ,,
On demand .... at	1s. 11¼d. ,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 percent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

February 10th, 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 24	Hanover	Giening	Gottenbury 4 Oct.
	Colporteur	Libidoloe......	Bordeaux 25 Oct.
	Maharaj (s)	Parker......	Surat 23 Feb.
	Prince of Wales	Nacoda	Muscat 14 Feb.
	Tiger	Robinson	Liverpool 6, Nov.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb. 24	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.
	Agricola	Akenhead	London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Maharaj,* from Surat.—Mrs. Perston ; Mr. T. Langdon ; Mr. G. Rodgers ; Mr. Dalton ; Mr. Foote ; 194 natives.

Per ship *Prince of Wales,* from Muscat.—5 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *M. S. Elphinstone,* to Surat.—106 natives.

Port Clearance.

The ship *Liberator,* J. Robertson, bound to Cochin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Richard Cobden,* for Liverpool.
Ship *Bartle Frere,* for Hoodooda.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From Calcutta.

Bartle Frere.—1,769 bags Rice, 932 bags Sugar, 344 bags Gunnies, 100 bales Jute, 1 bundle Copperware, 2 kegs Goorack.

From Liverpool.

Derigo.—4 cases Zinc, 34 boxes Glass, 1 cask Paint, 12,788 Bricks, 4 casks Clay, 1,295 packages Iron, 128 Deals, 1,057 packages Machinery, 32 tons and 4 cwt. Coke, 2 packages Sundries.

Maha Ranee.—38 crates Earthenware, 9 casks Hardware, 1 case Acid, 7 cases Papers, 18 cases Writing Slates, 445 bales Yarn, 77 packages Copper, 29 packages Wine, 15 casks Fire Clay, 12 cases Steel, 10 bales Canvas, 1 case Musical Instruments, 1,040 coils Wire, 9,962 packages Iron, 8 cases Umbrellas, 40 pigs Leads, 62 casks Hardware, 50 bales Twists, 22 cases Woollens, 92 cases beads, 998 cases Cottons, and many packages of Merchandise &c.

From London.

Maray Shire.—15 butts Wine, 225 cases Geneva, 5 cases Harness, 2 cases Varnish, 6 cases Cotton Yarn, 49 packages Soap, 2 cases Pianos, 1 case Wearing Apparel, 69 cases Copper, 19 cases Books, 16 cases Glassware, 37 cases Cottons, 100 cases Metal Sheathings, 6 cases Cotton Yarn, 1,472 packages Iron, and some packages of Merchandise, and Machinery.

From Gothenbury.

Hanover.—4,000 kegs Steel.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Monday, 24th February 1862.

For London.

Seafield.—188 pieces E. Teeth, 7½ cwt., Morarjee Nensy ; 28 bales Cow Hides, 140 corges, S. Tyebjee and Co. ; 187 packages Coffee, 146 cwt., Goculdass Lalljee ; 20 cases Indigo, 80 maunds, Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co. ; 8 cases Chundroos, 16 cwt., Mooljee Tricumjee.

Ramillies.—182 bags Linseed, 173 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.

Vernon.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Madhowjee and Co. ; 126 bags Black Pepper, 296½ cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Sawyer and Co. ; 221 bags Linseed, 388½ cwt., Lalljee Khimjee.

Pride of the Ocean.—200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Furusram Bebareelall.

For Liverpool.

Herald.—1 bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Bhimjee Canjee ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Dewjee Vurria.

Morino.—35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Pragjee Mowjee.

Tudor.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Rubin.—65 bales Wool, 195 cwt., Shapoorjee Sorabjee.

Crescent City.—59 bales Cotton, 206½ cwt., Pragjee Damoder ; 31 bales Wool, 93 cwt., Hirjee Jeatsy ; 51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., Dhunjee Natha ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Hajee Curim Jan Mohmud : 125 bales Wool, 375 cwt., Doongersy Kessowjee ; 67 cwt., Tallow Jumall Kaloo.

Madge Wildfire.—224 bags Linseed, 336 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Early Dawn.—25 bales Hemp, 87½ cwt., Dewjee Muckany ; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Dyalldass Buchamull.

Gertrude.—105 bales Wool, 315 cwt., Vusunjee Dewchund.

Feronia.—140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., S. Burstall and Co. ; 510 bales Cotton, 1,785 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.

Peter Maxwell.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosman ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Queen of the Sea.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Curumchund Premchund : 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Kessoo Waga ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Nursy Gopalljee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Lallchund Atumchund ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Ruttonsy Velljee ; 10 bags Linseed, 15 cwt., S. Pints and Co. ; 240 bags Gall, 300 cwt., Dhatsy Odowjee.

Glendower.—100 bags Tobacco, 187½ maunds, Rennie Scovell and Co.

Sebastapol.—Loose Bones, 200 cwt., Edward Bates & Co.

Margaret.—41 packages Cassia Oil, 153½ cwt., Khatesy Dhurumsy.

Red Jacket.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.

Richard Cobden.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Black Eagle.—252 bundles Hemp, 252 cwt., Bhoja Curumsy.

Recorder.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Damjee Gocul.

For Bordeaux.

Jessore.—30 cases Indigo, 81½ maunds Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

For Clyde.

Broomielaw.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt, Treeumjee Velljee.

For Suez.

Steamer *Malta.*—17 bundles Silk, 1,541 lbs., Hajee Abdool Hosen Babbay.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Malta.*—2 cases Cashmere Shawls, 25 pieces, L. Sivramjee ; 4 cases Cashmere Shawls, 92 pieces, Jugunath Girthurlall ; 13 cases Cashmere Shawls, 233 pieces, A. H. Huschke and Co. ; 2 cases Cashmere Shawls, 22 pieces, David Saussoon and Co.

For Galle.

Columbian.—8 bales Cumblies, 800 pieces, Wallace and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Columbian.*—10½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Nenseed Mooltanchund ; 70 chests Malwa Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Saussoon and Co.

Rattlesnake.—18 bags Blitlenuts, 16½ cwt., Ramtoola Cader.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Columbian.*—20 bags Raisins, 20 cwt., Hajee Hassum ; 8 bales Piece Goods, 240 corges, Jumnadass Hurrivullub ; 3 cases Sundries, Lulloobhoy Moolchund.

Rattlesnake.—30 cases Rose Water, 2,070 bottles, Aga Abass ; 11 bales E. Piece Goods, 332½ corges, Cursondass Veruzdass, 3 boxes Printed Books, 630 Nos., Esmall Ahmud Moonsy.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 bundle China Piece Goods ; 1 box Gold and Silver Ornaments, Hajee Esmall Seedic ; 1 box E. Saffron, 25 cwt., Hurruckchund Lewchund.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

150	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams	England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	Persian Gulf.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	Bombay.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton.........	River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt	Andaman Islands
205	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins	Bombay. (in dock)
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge...	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat). McLaren... ...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William...	Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser... ...	Bombay.
1450	Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Tronson	Calcutta.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh	River Indus.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies	River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ...	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop)	Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat)	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ...	Adaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson... ...	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton	River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White......... ...	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	England.
208	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... ...	River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Zanzibar.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer	Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	Bombay.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
730 Swithamly, Fleming & Co.
454 Velocity, Fleming & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
1061 Lorenza, Hamlin—Fleming & Co.
FOR BOMBAY.
685 Time, Horne—Ashburner, Bell & Co.

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE.

23rd February.—Lieut. F. G. Cumming, to rejoin, to Nuggur.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Monday, 24th February 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The 33rd Regiment has permission to fire ball ammunition until the annual course of the musketry instruction is completed.

2. A Committee, composed as under, will assemble to-morrow at 7 A. M. in the Lines of the 23rd Regt. N. L. I., to inspect and report upon the accoutrements of the detachment of that Corps, lately rejoined from Tanna, and on certain Stores in Regimental charge previous to their being returned into the Grand Arsenal.

President.—Major Thacker, 21st Regt. N. I.

Members.—One Subaltern from 23rd Regt. N. L. I., and an Ordnance Officer, the latter to be appointed by the Principal Commissary of Ordnance.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjut. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 22nd Feb. 1862.

At an European General Court Martial, assembled at Bombay on Saturday the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two ; Assistant Surgeon William McCloy, of the Bombay Medical Establishment was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st Charge.—For having at Sea, on or about the seventeenth day of September, 1861, when in medical charge of H. M.'s ship *Clive,* disobeyed the lawful command of his superior Officer Lieut. Lloyd, the Senior Lieut. in Command of the ship by refusing to furnish that Officer with the sick report book of the preceding half year when ordered to do so.

2nd Charge.—For conduct highly disgraceful, unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, in having at the time and place specified in the first charge stated for the information of his Commanding Officer, Senior Lieut. Lloyd, that he was using the aforesaid sick report book, he will knowing at the time that such statement was false, and that he was not using the book when it was called for by his Commanding Officer.

The above being in breach of the articles of War.

Finding.—The Court from the evidence before it finds the prisoner Assistant Surgeon William McCloy, of the Bombay Medical Establishment

Not guilty of the first charge, and does therefore acquit him of the same.

Not guilty of the second charge and does therefore acquit him of the same.

Revised Finding.—The Court having carefully weighed and considered the remarks contained in the aforesaid letter begs respectfully to adhere to its former Finding

Confirmed.

W. R. MANSFIELD,
Lieut. General Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters Poona, 21st February 1862.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief.

The responsibility rests with the court of having recorded a verdict on the second charge, which is contrary to the evidence as fully shewn in the letter from the Judge Advocate General dated 16th February 1862, in which the revision was ordered.

Assist. Surgeon McCloy will be released from arrest and return to his duty.

W. R. MANSFIELD,
Lieutenant General, Commander in Chief.

Sergeant G. Gahagan, of the unattached List employed in the Police Force is discharged the service by purchase.

2nd Hospital Assist. Ramraz Ethraz, discharged by sentence of a Court Martial is re-admitted to the service from this date.

The following order is confirmed :—

Dated 12th December 1161.—By Major Thacker, appointing Lieut. J. S. Stevens, in addition to his own duties to perform those of Quarter Master and Interpreter to the Marine Battalion until the arrival of Lieut. Wilson, with effect from the date of departure of Lieut. Shewell, on medical certificate to England.

Infantry Cadet F. Shephard, is attached to do duty for a period of six months with H. M.'s 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers) and directed join.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain J. Blair, from 20th February to 20th April, unattached Ensign A. Steers, from 13th March to 20th May, to remain at Bombay on private affairs.

7th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. J. L. Fagan, from 15th March to 30th April, on privileged leave.

25th Regiment L. N. I.—Lieut. W. H. Mills, and G. B. Simpson, for sixty days from date of departure on privileged leave.

MADRAS.

Fort St. George, February 18 1862.

The undermentioned Officer having, on or before the 21st October 1861, applied for admission to the Staff Corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, is appointed to the Madras Staff Corps, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sporting Gazette.

EIGHTEEN OF THE METROPOLITAN CLUBS OF VICTORIA *VERSUS* ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.

(From the Sydney Morning Herald, Jan. 21.)

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

To institute any comparison between the play of the English and colonial cricketers is out of the question. The latter were immeasurably overmatched at all points. Mistakes were doubtless made by the English players, just enough to shew they were men, not gods ; but no unprejudiced judge of the game could look at the best performance of any one of the Victorians, Butterworth as long-stop alone excepted, and put it anything like on a par with that of any one of their antagonists. It is now easy to be seen that the colonial players have everything to learn. They have in them, it must be conceded, all the elements that are required out of which to make a team fit to contend on equal grounds with an All-England Eleven ; but it is not enough to have quick eyes—they must play with straight bats—they must learn to time their hits accurately —they must be able to hit all round. It is not enough that they bowl straight into the wicket—that nine balls out of every twenty-two should be so good that such men as Caffyn, Griffith, E. Stephenson, Iddison, Laurence, and Mudie were fain to content themselves with simply defending their wickets. They must use their heads as well as their arms ; they must learn how to discover their adversaries' weak points ; they must study how to make the ball twist, and work, and break back. *Above all, they must learn to field.* No doubt, Marshall keeps wicket well. He has earned a colonial reputation, and well merits it ; but he has something to learn before he can hope to attain the excellence displayed by H. H. Stephenson. Marshall can take a ball over the wicket, or to the off, and none better ; but he cannot take a leg ball ; he is not ambidexter ; he cannot use both hands alike ; until he can do this, let no man boast of his wicket-keeping. What has the left hand done that it should not be used equally with the right ? Stephenson does so. Lockyer does so. Why should not we ? The Victorian fielding was often good—sometimes very good. Wardill, Sweeney, Costick, Mace, and O'Mullane—all did well ; Wardill in particular distinguished himself. And of Butterworth it may be safely said that there was but little difference between his long-stopping and that of Mortlock who has the reputation of being second to none in England. But the best of the Victorian fielding was bungling compared with that of the English. Neither must he who would rank as a first-rate cricketer be content with excellence in any particular part of the game, and mediocrity in the rest. H. H. Stephenson is "a splendid bat"—"one of the best bowlers in England"—and is "equal to the second-best wicket-keeper in England." Caffyn is "one of the best bowlers, batters, and fielders in England." Sewell "bowls and bats exceedingly well, and is a good man all round." Eight out of the eleven who have visited our shores are entirely to be depended upon as batsmen, fielders, *and* bowlers. Can the Victorians say as much ? They certainly cannot ; and until they can, they must not hope to take their stand amongst first-rate players. Before they can do so, they must do what the least good among their antagonists have done, namely, reduce cricket to a science. Nothing but practice will accomplish this—practice under competent masters ; not such practice as the Victorian cricketer is wont to take, when, evening after evening, a wicket is stuck up with a net behind it to stop balls which are not hit. A net is a very good thing in its way, where only two or three players are in the field, as it saves time in going after a ball. But, when there are enough to field, it is painful to every good cricketer to see all the men crowding to bowl or bat, and not a man offering to take long-stop, or keep wicket, or field out, so that, when called upon, they are found wanting. I am afraid that nets, instead of being a great institution, are really only incentives to idleness. That the bowling of the Victorians was good, the fact that, of 220 overs bowled, 91 were maidens, speaks conclusively. It even contrasts favourably with that of the All-England, who had 61 maidens out of 151 overs—the former, be it remembered, against professors ; the latter against, for the most part, young beginners, or players confessedly out of practice. But to get wickets such as these the colonies must "put the screw on." Conway and Stewart as bowlers were most successful, the former having taken 4, and the latter 3, wickets, at the rate of 15 and 17 runs per wicket respectively. Bryant and Costick, though only one wicket fell to each, for 33 and 31 runs, bowled well, the former having 28 maidens out of 49 overs, the latter 19 out of 31. Morres, Marshall, and Makinson did nothing. Why the last was kept on so long is inexplicable. From 62 balls bowled by him, 43 runs were made without a wicket ! E. Stephenson told me "He looked upon Conway as the best bowler," but he does not bowl with his head. He hardly varies his pace. Stewart did this in a remarkable degree for so young a bowler. One thing more. The Victorians, if they desire to become great cricketers, or indeed great in anything, must shun as they would a pestilence the pernicious and degrading vice of drinking to excess, the bane of all physical and manly, as it is of all moral and intellectual, progress. Who in his senses can imagine for one moment that he can go to Cremorne and be brought home drunk at three or four in the morning—and eight hours after be fit to play at cricket. The thing carries absurdity in its face. Cricketers should never get drunk either before, during, or after a match. They should be temperate—not one among the All-England Eleven but is so, every temptation to excess notwithstanding ; and if the colonial players are to emulate them in their cricket—they must first learn to imitate them in their steadiness.

With eighteen men in the field opposed to eleven, much might have been done had practice together made them as perfect as they ought to have been. But they had no practice—none at all. Instead of finding them daily occupying the posts they were to fill in the match, and doing their very utmost everywhere, on the very few occasions on which they did practise together, they were, with very few exceptions, listless and inanimate, smoking pipes and cigars, and evidently without any heart in what they were doing. Had the best horse in the colony been so trained, however good his qualifications, he would have been easily distanced by a far inferior animal on whom the best attention had been bestowed, and the Victorians, by their apathy and indifference, showed either presumption, ignorance, idleness, or impecuniosity. The contrast between them and the English was very marked. No sooner did they commence practice than they kept it up day after day for six or eight hours, working like so many cart horses. In neglecting to practise together the Victorians threw away their solitary chance. It is possible that sufficient money was not forthcoming to enable them to devote their time in this way. It is possible, certainly, and I fear, if it be the case, it is irremediable. No one has any money now in Melbourne. 25,000 well dressed people can spend each his 5s. a day for four consecutive days to see English cricketers, but how many among the 25,000 would by their subscriptions promote any scheme which had for its object the employment of professional men, such men as Caffyn and the rest, or offer any inducement to them to settle in Australia, and train our men and lads to equal them ? Of the English play it must be conceded it was matchless, in these colonies at all events. Mistakes were certainly occasionally made, but no doubt a good deal was owing to the men having been two months at sea, and not having had time to get themselves into condition. H. H. Stephenson's wicket-keeping was a picture ; his quickness was extraordinary, and not less so the small number of balls which he allowed to pass him. Iddison, at point, was wonderful. His catch of Elliott was something that will not be forgotten. Laurence, also, who took point while Iddison bowled, and E. Stephenson in the slips showed themselves fully equal to the occasion. But were I to enumerate a tithe of all that was worthy of special remark I should fill your columns. Where all is excellent, to draw any distinctions or particularise is invidious. Their play must be seen and understood to be appreciated. Their promptitude, unity of action, quiet watchfulness, neatness, precision, and activity were beautiful : they seemed like the different parts of a great machine, each performing his separate duties thoroughly, but all subservient to one great end. The bowling, in the first innings especially, was not so good as I had excepted to see it. Caffyn, in particular, disappointed me. The encomiums he has received as one of the crack bowlers of England led me to anticipations not justified by the results. I certainly was not prepared for numerous short and over pitched balls : 23 runs off 36 balls, without a wicket, was not what I should expect from the better of any colonial bowlers, though, no doubt, much is to be attributed to want of exercise and confinement on board ship. In their disposition of the field there was a marked departure from the conventional rule of short and long hips, and third man up ; the two last being often entirely dispensed with, while a long field on and off were repeatedly and doing duty. But it must be admitted that point, hip, and cover point, covered a quantity of ground with use, and certainly that the most active of the colonial players would never think on attempting. Each seemed to know precisely what he was required to do, and did it ; and what all his companions ought to do, and never got in their way. In batting, one remarkable feature was their forward play. Hardly a ball was slipped, and not many drawn ; almost all hit or played down in front of the wicket ; not merely stopped by what in bygone days used to go by the name of "hanging guard," but hit so that if not stopped a run was made : and there was a remarkable similarity of style among them, as if they had found a perfect model and had all made an excellent copy.

In conclusion : The state of the ground was perfect. The captain of the Eleven publicly acknowledged that it was as good a ground as could be found in England ; and to this circumstance is to be attributed the high scores made by the English. E. Stephenson, before he had been eight hours in the colony, went to inspect it, which he did very minutely, and his report on his return to his comrades was, that "if they did not all make long scores on that ground they never would on any." H.H. Stephenson said "the highest scores were always got on the Kennington Oval." The weather was superb ; it was true cricketers' weather throughout, neither too hot nor too cold, but just what best suited them. The spectacle was far beyond what the most eager enthusiast could have anticipated—one that no one can ever forget, and that will probably be never repeated. It could not have been surpassed.

The All-England admit to a man that they were, in all things agreeably surprised. In the voyage, which has been robbed of its terrors ; in their reception, of which they had no previous conception ; in the weather, which has not been so hot as many English summer days ; in the city of Melbourne, which they did not dream was half the size, or had half the fine buildings in ; and, lastly, in the cricketfield ; the company, which was out and out the largest before whom they had ever played ; and the play to which they were opposed. They freely allow that the Victorians are by no means contemptible opponents. Two or three of them said, "The Victorians can send an eleven to the Canadas and United States that would give twenty-two of either a jolly good licking." Something of this I set down to compliment. But this I will say, had Wills and Hammersley taken the places of Morees and Rennie,—had incessant practice, combined with rational abstinence, brought the colonials into perfect conditions, and had twenty-two men been allowed instead of eighteen, I believe the game would not have been so one-sided. That, under any circumstances, the Victorians could have won, I do not for a moment think ; but I do think that they would not have been beaten, and so beaten, in one innings. There would have been better cricket on both sides, for the English would have risen with the occasion. Hitherto they have had nothing to call forth their powers. The metropolitan players have been very "bumptious ;" they have been wont to think they were "half horse, half alligator, with a cross of buffalo, and could whip their weight of wild cats," but they can't whip the English. A lesson has been read to them that may have a good and lasting effect. If they have been taught humility—if they have been taught not to undervalue fielding—if, in short, they have been taught that they are only beginners, and must work their way up to excellence by the only steps in which excellence is to be obtained—steady, persevering unflagging practice—that lesson will not have been read to them in vain.

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.

FIRST INNINGS.

Bennett, George, c. Butterworth, b. Conway.........	11
Stephenson, Edward, b. Conway.	34
Mudie, William, b. Elliott............................	22
Griffith, George, c. Butterworth, b. Costick..........	61
Iddison, Roger, b. Conway............................	31
Stephenson, H. H., b. Conway..........................	2
Caffyn, William, c. O'Mullane, b. Stewart.	79
Laurence, Charles, c. Conway, b. Bryant............	20
Sewell, Thomas, b. Stewart............................	3
Hearne, Thomas, b. Stewart............................	8
Mortlock, William, not out............................	11
Byes	7
Wides..	12
Leg byes	4
Total	305
Total two innings of Metropolitan Eighteen...........	209
Metropolitan beaten in one innings with .... no spare.	96 runs

METROPOLITAN EIGHTEEN.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Bryant, J. M. l.b.w., b. Bennett................	11	b. Sewell	0
Marshall, G., c. Iddison, b. Griffith	27	c. Mortlock, b. Sewell......	0
Mace, C., st. H.H. Stephen b. Griffith............	5	b. Sewell	20
Huddleston, J., c. Sewell, b. Bennett............	6	c. Iddison, b. Sewell	18
Wardill, J. W., run out	0	c. Laurence, b. Griffith ...	18
Sweeney, D., l. b. w., b. Bennett	16	c. Laurance, b. Sewell......	0
Makinson, C., b. Bennett...	0	run out	0
Morris, T. F., b. Bennett...	0	run out	0
Costick, S., c. Midie, b. Bennett............	8	c. Iddison, b. Griffith	11
Elliott, G. b. Griffith	4	c. Iddison, b. Sewell	8
Wray, T. F., c. and b. Griffith............	3	c. H. H. Stephenson, b, Indison	0
Rennie, S. S., l.b.w., b. Bennett	9	c. Laurence, b. Iddison ...	0
Conway, J., run out........	0	st. H. H. Stephenson, b. ... Caffyn	1 1
Stewart, W., b. Griffith ...	1	b. Iddison	0
Hopkinson, S., run out ...	0	c. Bennett, b. Caffyn	13
Thompson, J. B., hit. wic., b Bennett............	17	run out	0
Butterworth, B., c. and b. Griffith	0	c. Iddison, b. Sewell	0
O'Mullane, G., not out......	0	not out	0
Byes	7	Wides	2
Wides	1		
Leg byes	3		
	118		91

First innings	118
Second innings	91
Total	209

Letters to the Editor.

REFORM AND PROGRESS AMONG THE PARSEES.

SIR,—It must be a very gratifying spectacle to be witnessed by all well-wishers of the Zoroastrian race that, the Parsees of the present day should have taken measures to prepare for themselves a code of laws adapted to their growing condition in the way of social reform and progress. It is a healthy sign and bespeaks happiness in future to the descendants of Kaiomer. The draft of a code of laws which they have framed for themselves, and which they now request Government to sanction, has been divided into two distinct portions, that with respect to Succession and Inheritance,—and that relating to Betrothal, Marriage and Divorce. This draft, on the whole, has been formed with judgment and care, and it speaks much in favor of the Committee of the Parsee Law Association. It is not to be expected, however, that it should be perfect in every respect ; and there is one particular point, more than any other, in the section of the code which relates to Marriage and Divorce, against which whatever may be said will not, I think, be said amiss.

It is a matter of notoriety that the natives of this country marry their children from a very tender age indeed. The Parsees are not free from this stigma of clinging to an old custom,—which as regards themselves, does not claim to be older than the period when they first landed in India. And although the present was a fitting opportunity for doing away with and putting a stop to this pernicious usage, they seemed not to have taken advantage of it. On the contrary, the whole superstructure of their laws relating to Marriage and Divorce, rests on the slender foundation that, infant marriages are to be considered valid and to be held as legitimate. It means, in other words, that the marriage of two infant children by their parents or guardians is binding on those children ; that if these same children, after coming to the age of maturity should find themselves unsuited to each other, by habits, inclinations, sentiments and opinions, they still must remain together as husband and wife ; that if they break through this rule, and marry a wife and husband of their own choice, they are to be transported to a seven years' imprisonment with hard labour. In short, they are made liable to punishment—and a hard and severe punishment—for an act of which they were not even cognizant, which was not of their own producing, and for which they were not responsible in any way whatever.

That I may not be charged with misrepresentation, I may here take the liberty to translate the second para of that section of their code which relate to Marriage and Divorce. The second para say. "After the passing of this act, the marriage of a Zoroastrian male or female, who is under the age of 21, can only be legitimate, when the consent of the parent or the guardian is obtained before the said marriage is celebrated."

Now it will be argued that, as the consent of the parent or guardian is expressly required in the above case, the will of the marrying parties themselves is also *implied* in it as constituting one of the necessary ingredients to the completion of a valid marriage. Well, let the implication be granted ; still, what of that, Sir ? What can be the *will* of a poor child of five years old, in the matter of marrying or not marrying with a particular person ? Is it not stupid and absurd, Sir, to call that kind of marriage, as valid, legitimate and binding ?

Nor, on the other hand, let me be understood to imply that I wish that all young persons should marry solely of their own free will and choice without any restraint whatever. As one of the Zoroastrians who have the good of their people really at heart, what I desire is that, as in the case of the English law on the subject, with a slight variation,—all marriages before the age of 14 in the case of a male and 12 in the case of a female should be held as null and void ; and that the marriage of a male above the age of 14 and of a female above that of 12, but both under the age of 21, is only to be held valid when the consent of the parent or the guardian accompanies the will and choice of the parties contracting the marriage ; and that after the age of 21, the man or woman may marry whom they please.

This question about early marriages amongst the Parsees was discussed in the late sittings of the Parsee Law Association Meeting and in some of the vernacular journals ; but nothing tangibly good seemed to have come out of it. And I am compelled to open this subject in the English press, solely with the hope that the Law Commission appointed by Government will take into their careful consideration this matter, which is of so grave an importance to the people, and which has been and still is the chief source of all the mischief that causes disruption and disunion amongst families, and gall and bitterness in the hearts of nearest relations.—Yours truly, NESTOR.

Bombay, 21st February 1862.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—

At Lovegrove, on the 23rd February, the wife of James Nicol Fleming, Esq., of a son.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer "MALTA," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 27th February, at 4 o'clock P. M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Vid Marseilles.	*Vid Southampton,*
Weight under ¼ ounce......	Rs. 0 6 0	......
,, ½ ,, ...	,, 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
,, ¾ ,, ...	,, 0 14 0	
,, 1 ,, ...	,, 1 0 0	,, 0 8 0
,, 2 ,, ...	,, 2 0 0	,, 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "COLUMBIAN," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 28th February, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 1st March.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SIND MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE AND SIND, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—FEB.—MARCH 1862.

New Moon..................Friday 28th. 9h. 40.5m. P. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. First Flash
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	25		6 23	6 3	9 3	9 24	Date 22nd Feb. Time—8h. 00m. 50s.
Wed.	26		6 23	6 4	9 54	10 15	
Thur	27		6 22	6 4	10 34	10 54	
Fri.	28		6 22	6 4	11 12	11 30	
Sat.	1	St. David.	6 21	6 5	11 47		
Sun.	2	Quinquagesima, or Shrove Sunday.—Chad, Bishop.	6 20	6 5	0 4	0 20	
Mon.	3		6 19	6 5	0 33	0 53	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday, 25th.—Buonaparte escaped from Elba, 1815.—Hurricane in Bourbon Islands, 1829.—Capture of the Bogue Forts 1841.
Wednesday, 26th.—House of Commons (Dublin) burnt, 1792.—Commencement of the Indian Mutiny (19th Bengal N. I. at Berhampore), 1857.
Thursday, 27th.—Great Fire in Bombay, 1803.—Battle of Orthez 1814.
Friday, 28th.—The Nepaulese defeated, 1816.—Corn Laws expired 1849.
Saturday, 1st.—Napoleon invaded France from Elba, 1815.
Sunday, 2nd.—Sovereignty of Ceylon assumed by the English, 1815.—First brick of Thames Tunnel laid, 1825.
Monday, 3rd.—Prince Charles Edward died, 1788.—Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., knighted 1842.—Treaty of Peace with Persia, 1857.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 17TH FEB. TO THE 23RD FEB. (inclusive) 1862.

Date	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 A. M.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 4 P. M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A. M.	Thermometer in the Air. 1 P. M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A. M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 1 P. M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Feb. 17	29.979	29.845	72.7	82.2	67.0	73.0	+ 12	None.
,, 18	29.972	29.813	73.6	85.0	67.0	72.9	+ 12	,,
,, 19	29.976	29.849	70.6	90.0	60.9	70.9	+ 14	,,
,, 20	29.983	29.815	73.0	84.0	66.9	74.0	+ 20	,,
,, 21	29.935	29.774	70.7	84.0	67.5	72.0	+ 20	,,
,, 22	29.915	29.778	70.0	83.0	67.0	72.0	+ 20	,,
,, 23			Sunday.					

Feb. 17.—A cloudless day.
,, 18.—A few cirri in West horizon at 6 P. M.
,, 19.— Do. Do. Do.
,, 20.—A few cirri in West horizon at 6 P. M. ; dew fell at night.
,, 21.—Cloudless with slight dew at night.
,, 22.— Do. Do. Do.
,, 23.—

THE
Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ENGLAND	18 Jan.	CEYLON	31 Jan
FRANCE	20 Jan.	CHINA	1 Feb
MALTA	22 Jan.	SINGAPORE	7 Feb
ALEXANDRIA................	23 Jan.	PENANG	12 Feb
SUEZ	27 Jan.	CALCUTTA	15 Feb
ADEN	2 Feb.	MADRAS	19 Feb
MAURITIUS	14 Jan.	N. W. PROVINCES................	18 Feb
CAPE	10 Dec.	SCINDE—KURRACHEE	18 Feb
AUSTRALIA................	24 Dec.	PUNJAUB................	29 Jan
BANGALORE	18 Feb.	RANGOON	25 Dec

WE received yesterday papers from Kurrachee of the 18th instant, and from Madras of the 19th.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.)

CALCUTTA, *24th February* 1862.

A Financial Resolution published in a *Gazette Extraordinary* this morning declares Cash Balances on the thirty first of January at eighteen crores and forty lacs, and the Financial position improving.

The License Tax, although its principle is approved, is no longer necessary ; it is therefore abolished, and collections already made are to be returned to the payers.

WE beg to call the attention of our readers to the meeting of the Bombay Education Society to be held tomorrow at the Byculla School. It is to be trusted that all friends of the Institution will avail themselves of the opportunity of being present on the occasion.

THE more the proceedings of the Military Finance Department are stirred, the more all pleasant flavour dies away. It was thought that the Commission were appointed to keep down and reduce expenditure ; instead of which they are, in some instances, increasing it, and that, too, without any real advantage to shew as a set off. One of these instances we propose to notice in the present article. It was recommended by the Commission on fallacious grounds, hereafter to be exposed, that a Medical Examiner should be appointed in each Presidency as an independent check upon medical expenditure ; and the Government of India adopted the proposal, warmly recommended as it was, and as the President of the Commission, Colonel G. Balfour, knows how to recommend any thing that he takes a fancy to, whether it be right or wrong. Were he a member of the Bar, we should be most happy to entrust any case of ours, that might be pending in the courts to his care, resting assured that he would certainly carry us through thick and thin to triumph. Nor do we, though one of the newly appointed Medical Examiners is a Surgeon Major E. G. Balfour of Madras, and a reputed relative of "the great financier," impute in the least degree any thing disparaging to his single-mindedness ; because we know that the appointment was not filled up until after the Calcutta and Bombay incumbents were named, although we know that the accident of the appointment of Surgeon Major E. G. Balfour of Madras to the post of Medical Examiner for that Presidency is one that might be open to animadversion, still we do not join in the grumblings the inuendoes and the sneers that have resulted from that unfortunate nomination. And we may as well declare, once for all, that, with the exception of the financial blunder that has been made and the fallacies on which it has been supported, we do not regret the institution of the new office, inasmuch as it adds one staff appointment more to the Medical Department, which, with all its talent and usefulness, has never been able to boast of many. Congratulating all the Medical Examiners on their promotion, we proceed to consider the financial question.

The salaries originally proposed were, for the Examiner of Calcutta Rs. 800 per mensem, for Madras Rs. 700, and for Bombay Rs. 600 ; certainly not very large. Since that time, however, the sum of Rs. 650 has been sanctioned for the Medical Examiner of Bombay ; and if we may be permitted, in our want of knowledge as to what increase may have been made in the other Presidencies, to add Rs. 50 per mensem for them also, we shall have an increase of Rs. 2,250 per mensem or Rs. 27,000 per annum. If we add to this about Rs. 1,000 per mensem for extra establishments which the Medical Examiners may require to assist them in that portion of their business which was formerly performed by the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, there will be a total increase of Rs. 39,000 per annum. How far the clippings in the items of cotton for lamp-wicks and stitching hospital clothing will go to cover this extra expenditure, we are at a loss to say, until those clippings have been realised. This may be known to the Military Finance Commission, who, by the aid of their vast experience, may be able with their prophetic vision to see farther through a stone wall than common people can. Viewing the matter financially with the defective visual organs that we outsiders possess, we are constrained to deliver it as our opinion that the creation of the appointment of Medical Examiner was a mistake ; and we believe that the Government of Bombay, whatever may have been done elsewhere, not only thought the same, but protested against the innovation, and did not give in until the Government of India, prompted by the Military Finance Commission, and pledged by their own decision, declared in substance, that the thing must be, because it had been so, decided. Now to the fallacies on which the matter has been decided.

The Military Finance Department sent down from their elevation in Calcutta, with their proceedings No. 2246, dated 31st August 1861, a printed paper entitled "Orders Relating to the Duties of the Examiner of Medical Accounts." This document is a jumble, apparently consisting of brief abstracts of some of the correspondence and orders of the Commission. It embraces, nearly seriatim, the following subjects—Medical Department, Ordnance Department, Commissariat Department, Medical Department again, Commissariat Department again, all Officers, Examiners, Medical Department again, Office hours, Examiner's Duties, Controller's Duties, Examiner's Duty, Examiner for Madras required, Medical Department again, Commissariat expenses, Retrenchments, Cash, &c. &c. This perfect mass of confusion is said by the Commission to have emanated "from Examiner, Medical Accounts, Madras, No. 12, dated 3rd August 1861 ;" and so delighted with the confusion were the Military Finance Department, that they "resolved also at the same time to observe that it would be advisable for the Controllers, as well as the Examiners of Commissariat, Ordnance, and Pay Departments to prepare similar digest (sic.) of the orders appertaining to their duties." We beg to differ from the financiers, and to recommend, that, should any one in this Presidency feel a hump on him to frame a digest of the "great financier's" predilections, he do the thing systematically, classifying the orders, and omitting those which do not belong to his department. "Every body's business is no body's business ;" and what with the confusion of duties introduced by the Commission, and the breaking down of the lines of demarkation which separated the departments, it is to be feared that, in the end, the business will be done by nobody, every one trusting to his neighbour. In the said jumble we find purporting to have been taken from the 4th paragraph of a communication No. 2685, dated 10th October 1860, from the Military Finance Department to the Secretary to the Government of India—the following,

"(a) Expenditure of Medicines to the sick.
"(b) Dieting of patients and extras, such as
 (1) Wine.
 (2) Medical comforts, &c.
"(c) Hospital necessaries, such as
 (1) Bedding.
 (2) Clothing, &c.
"(d) Bazar Medicines."

Then, it is said, "all these of para. 4 are supplied by the Commissariat on the requisition of Medical Officers. * * * * There is (in 1860) no independent check whatever." Now we would ask the most inexperienced reader, if it could be possible that the "expenditure of medicines to the sick" could be "supplied by the Commissariat on the requisition of Medical Officers." The supposition that it could be possible is simply absurd, and could not be entertained for a moment in the brain of any one, save a wrong-headed commission. The other three items, as well as the first, will be noticed presently ; but, before that we must present one extract more from the jumble. "Para 6. * * * * There is a want of independent check in the medical department from first to last, and this department is virtually free from any extraneous financial control." From this and the preceding extract it is seen, that the Commission have declared to the Government of India, that there was in 1860 no "independent check" either in the Commissariat or in the Medical Department. This we believe to have been the fallacy on which the sanction for the new appointments was solicited and granted. It is intended to be made clear, that there was an independent check in both the Commissariat and the Medical Department ; and that the duties now delegated to the Examiner of Medical Accounts were performed more efficiently under that "independent check" than thay can possibly be by the new Examiner. It may be inferred from the jumble, that, in the 5th paragraph of the letter already mentioned, the duties of the Medical Examiner are detailed, and that his first duty was—

"To check the distribution of stores by the Apothecary General (or Presidency Storekeeper), to the Medical Storekeepers." The "independent check" over this distribution was vested in and exercised by the Medical Board, or the Principal Inspector General of Hospitals, as will be seen by a reference to the Bombay Medical Regulations, Sec. XIX. Art. 2. p, 170, in which it is stated, that "The duties of the Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency are under the immediate control and authority of the Medical Board." See also Art. 31-34 of the same section, p. 175. It is doubtful that the Medical Examiner can enforce a more independent check than the principal Inspector General can.

The second duty of the Examiner is stated to be, "To check the distribution of stores by the Medical Storekeepers to the Medical Officers." The "independent check" upon this distribution was exercised by the Superintending Surgeon, now Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, in accordance with Sec. IX, Art. 13, p. 95 of the Medical Regulations, where we find, "Superintending Surgeons will inspect and control the depôts of Medical Stores in their respective divisions, taking care that the annual demand for supplies is regulated by the expenditure * * * * They are required to exercise the utmost vigilance in controlling the expenditure of Medical Stores." Reason and common sense must admit that the independent check over the distribution of medical stores from the depôts at Aden, Kurrachee and Ahmedabad, for instance, could be better exercised by the Deputy Inspector General on the spot, than by the Medical Examiner in his office at the Presidency. See also Art. 49,50, p. 178 of the Medical Regulations.

The third duty is "To check and control the requisitions for country medicines." As "Bazar Medicines," mentioned above, and Petty Supplies, not mentioned above, are not alluded to in the "duties," it is presumed that they and "country medicines" are in a certain sense the same. In this case the "independent check" is exercised by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, under Sec. III, Art. 22, p. 29 of the Medical Regulations, where it is laid down, that "Petty supplies for the use of Hospitals will be furnished by the Commissariat on monthly Indents, alphabetically arranged, to be signed by the Medical Officer, and countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon." After these articles had been supplied and paid for, such of them as were included in "Table No. 2," p. 40 of the Medical Regulations were subject to the further "independent check" of the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts. To say nothing of the latter check, that of the Deputy Inspector General on the spot would, it is presumed, be more efficient than the distant Presidential check of the Medical Examiner.

The fourth duty is "To control the rates at which country medicines are purchased." We may safely say that the Examiner of Medical Accounts with the Military Finance Department at his back would be perfectly unable "to control" the market rates of these or any other supplies. Possibly the Commission meant *to check* the rates. These were under the independent check of the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, who tested the rates by means of contracts and price currents, as the Medical Examiner will have to do when he learns this part of his duty.

His fifth duty is "To control the economy of the ingredients in manipulation and in the compounding processes." The language of this extract reminds us of one thing, that there is no medical member in the Military Finance Commission ; and as, without this aid, they are incapacitated for dealing with medical professional questions, it would be advisable on the retirement of Colonel G. Balfour to supply this evident want. If they require a candidate, let them refer to us. The "independent check" in the present case was exercised by the Deputy Inspector General, under the direction of his own good sense, and under the Medical Regulations, Sec. IX, Art. 15, p. 95, which say, that "Superintending Surgeons are enjoined to compare the recorded prescriptions with the actual expenditure, in order that they may judge whether or not they have been properly applied for the wants of the sick." This check, too, would be better exercised on the spot than merely in the Presidency.

The sixth duty (don't be impatient, there are only nine altogether) is "To exercise a constant and careful scrutiny of the quantity and quality of the medicines administered to the sick." The "independent check" over the quantity of medicines was exercised by the Deputy Inspector General under the regulation last quoted, which further declares, that "It will also be their duty to compare, at stated periods, the recorded and actual expenditure generally, in such a manner as to ascertain that the public stores have not been misapplied." As to the quality of the medicines, that would be looked to during the inspection mentioned in our remarks above, on "The second duty." It is impossible for the Medical Examiner at the

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Presidency to know any thing of the quantity and quality of medicines at outstations, except from report.

The seventh duty is "to exercise a constant and careful scrutiny over the character and extent of the extras issued over and above the regulated diets." Extras, it will be seen above, are divided by the Commission into two classes "(1) Wines. (2) Medical Comforts, &c." The "independent check" over wine was exercised by the Deputy Inspector General under Sec. IX., Art. 14, p. 95 of the Medical Regulations—"Superintending Surgeons are required to exercise the strictest scrutiny, in giving their sanction to indents for wine, &c., and these they will be enabled to check, by reference to the medical diaries, and register of daily expenditure." If the Medical Examiner at the Presidency had the diaries and register, he could exercise a no more efficient check than this. As to the "Medical Comforts," they were subject to the "independent check" of the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts by means of a table given in Appendix No. II. to Jameson's Code, Sec. LII, Art. 217, p. 173, in which "forms of extras are ordered," and their component parts minutely detailed. This table the Medical Examiner will be doubtless able in a short time to use with as great effect as the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts was wont to use it.

The eighth duty is "to exercise a constant and careful scrutiny over the supply and the husbanding of hospital necessaries." Ought the scrutiny to be "over" or into? Hospital necessaries are shewn above to comprise "(1) bedding. (2) clothing, &c." The Deputy Inspector General exercised an "independent check" over these supplies, according to Sec. III., Art. 40, p. 32 of the Medical Regulations.—"When, from increase of sickness additional articles of bedding and clothing are required, they will be supplied by the Commissariat on Indents prepared by the Medical Officer, with the sanction of the Superintending Surgeon." Again in Art. 13, p. 95, 'Deputy Inspectors General "are required to exercise the utmost vigilance in controlling the expenditure of Medical Stores and Hospital supplies, sanctioning indents for such articles only as in each case they may consider necessary." What more can the Medical Examiner at a distance do?

The ninth duty is comprehensive "in fine, to exercise a constant and careful scrutiny over all matters relating to the cost of the sick per head." This was a duty always performed by the Superintending Surgeon, or Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, as well be seen from the regulations already quoted in this article; and, that he could on the spot better perform this duty than the Medical Examiner more remote could, is quite plain to any body except the Military Finance Department.

That the appointment of Examiner of Medical Accounts was created on the assumption that there was "a want of independent check in the Medical Department from first to last" is quite evident; and, that this assumption was purely fallacious is, we trust, equally clear. If so, the increase in the public expenditure caused by the creation of these new appointments is based in fallacy. This is not the worst feature of the case; for, in order that the alleged want of this check might appear to have a real existence it became necessary to assume throughout, either that there was no check provided by the regulations, or—what was in itself a gross insult to the Principal Inspectors General of Hospitals, the Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals, and the Examiners of Commissariat Accounts—that they did not perform their prescribed duty.

Local News.

Bombay Mechanics Institution.—The ninth Lecture of Dr. Haines, on Chemistry, in connection with the Institution, will be delivered this evening in the Durbar Room, at 8 o'clock—subject Carbon.

Subscribers are requested to attend, each subscriber is at liberty to introduce two visitors.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE.

The following is the arrangement for Drill at present.

	In the Fort.		At Byculla.		Malabar Hill.		Rifle Butts.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Monday	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	†6 0	...
Tuesday	6 0	5 30	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
Wednesday...	...	5 30	...	...	6 0	...	...	...
Thursday ...	*6 0	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Friday.........	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	†6 0	...
Saturday......	6 0	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	...	...

* Judging Distance Drill.
† Ball Practice.
The remainder Recruit Drill.
General Parade 19th March on Esplanade.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

The statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

23rd February 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta............	Max.	37	26	P.	23	N. W. P.
		Min.	1	3	S.	12	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	6	4	P.	28	W. C.
		Min.	5	47	P.	13	W. C.
	Kurrachee.........	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta............	Max.	27	43	P.	28	N. W. P.
		Min.	23	28	P.	31	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee.........	Max.	26	17	P.	23	N. W.-C.
		Min.	2	32	P.	22	N. W. C.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 22nd February 1862:—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Circulation	,,	99,77,492
Deposits...	,,	76,85,544
Rest	,,	2,51,772
	Rupees	2,22,39,808

Assets.

Government Securities	Rs.	16,46,370
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...	,,	28,51,505
Cash Credits on Government Securities	,,	18,09,859
Bills discounted	,,	22,05,325
Other Securities	,,	5,78,100
Cash Balance	,,	1,31,48,649
	Rupees	2,22,39,808

By Order of the Board of Directors,
John H. Ryland,
Pro Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding accounts compared with those of the corresponding week last year, exhibit,

A decrease of Circulation of	Rs.	9,87,109
An increase of Deposits of.....................	,,	35,23,504
An increase of Rest of	,,	16,969
A decrease of Government Securities of	,,	11,58,721
A decrease of Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of.....................	,,	42,67,454
A decrease of Cash Credits on Deposit of Govt. Securities of..........................	,,	5,34,863
A decrease of Bills discounted of..........	,,	11,23,017
An increase of other Securities of..........	,,	2,69,895
An increase in Cash balance of..............	,,	98,87,524

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Open 132¼ Miles.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 9th February 1862.

Coaching.

Number of Passengers, 18,456.

Amount	Rs.	8,663	11	9

Merchandize.

Amount...	,,	2,815	6	9
Total...	Rs.	11,479	2	6

Corresponding Week last year. Open 81¼ *Miles.*

Coaching.

Number of Passengers, 7,656.

Amount	Rs.	4,184	4	6

Merchandize.

Amount	,,	938	6	3
Total...	Rs.	5,122	10	9

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Monday, 24th February 1862.

(Before W. Crawford, Esq.)

John McEvoy vs. *John Skinner and H. E. Wilcox.*

Mr. Macfarlane appeared for Mr. McEvoy.

Mr. Dunbar instructed by Messrs Acland and Prentis for the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The defendants were charged with hiring certain persons, who constituted themselves into an unlawful assembly, and took possession of property in the custody of the prosecutor.

Mr. Macfarlane said, that before he could go on with the case against the defendants, he wished His Worship to try the charge against certain persons who constituted themselves into an unlawful assembly. Mr. Skinner and Mr. Wilcox had no right to oust the complainant by putting persons in possession by force. His client was unwilling to bring the parties into the Police Court, as he knew that if such a prosecution were maintained under the Penal Code and fully proved, Messrs. Skinner and Wilcox would have to be tried at the next Sessions.

Dr. Dunbar objected on the ground that the summons itself was informal, inasmuch as it did not disclose under what clause the assembly was unlawful.

Mr. John McEvoy laid the following information:—I am a builder and reside at Byculla, I am contractor for the Oriental Bank building in Rampart Row. I entered into the contract for the building on the 15th of September 1860. On the same day I commenced the work. Mr. Henry Wilcox put me into possession, he is the architect of the work. I had up to the 15th of October 1862 to complete the contract by the terms of the contract. I have continued in possession of the premises from 15th September 1860. The materials on the premises are mine, viz; stone, lime, sand, timber, implements and an office on the ground. I have not been paid for all the building that has been done, I have not been paid for last month. There is a considerable sum kept by the Bank as a margin or per centage. I have had correspondence with the Bank lately, (here several letters were put in) I have not failed to perform my contract. On Thursday last the work was proceeding as usual, I left about five or six o'clock in the afternoon, leaving the Ramossee Babajee Dajee No. 1609, in charge. He was the only man in charge of the premises. When I went there on Friday morning I found the premises in the occupation of strangers.

The case is adjourned until Friday next.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1862.

W. Wordsworth Esq. B. A. } Examiners.
Sir Alex. Grant Bart. }

Thursday—*20th February.*

[10 a. m. to 1 p. m.]

History of the Punic Wars.

1. What was the proximate cause of the First Punic War? Account for the fact that Carthage with abler leaders and a richer treasury was really unequal to a contest with Rome.

2. An Epitome (with dates) of the events of the last seven years of the First Punic War. Describe the military policy of Hamilcar Barca.

3. Draw a map of Sicily, underlining the scenes of the most famous battles and sieges.

4. Trace the progress of Hannibal's march from the banks of the Trebia to the battle of Cannæ. To what do you attribute his invariable success on the field.

5. What was the distinction between the "people of the Latin name" and the other Italian allies of Rome? Give the names and geographical position of some of the Latin colonies.

6. What do you know of Lævinus, Pacuvius, Mutines, Hieronymus, Mago, Gisgo, Sopater, Epicydes, Syphax, Masinissa?

Modern History (1452—1552 a. d.)

1. What was the precise claim of Charles VIII. to the throne of Naples? Give the history of his Italian expedition.

2. Into what states was Italy divided at the close of the 15th century? Mention some of the leading statesmen, and account for the weakness of Italy to expel foreign invasion.

3. Who was Perkin Warbeck? Give the names and fate of the surviving Plantagenets under the Tudor dynasty.

4. State what appear to you the leading causes of the success of the Ottoman Turks. Relate the progress of those successes under the Sultans Selim and Solyman the Magnificent.

5. Trace breifly the ascendancy of the Protestant party under Edward VI. Can you account in any way for the Catholic re-action at the commencement of Mary's reign?

[2 p. m. to 5 p. m.]

Logic.

[The black figures on the right hand indicate the maximum of Marks attainable.]

1. Put the following arguments into logical form; state whether they are valid, and, if not, logically refute them:—

(*a*) The rotundity of the earth in the direction of east and west is proved from the fact, that vessels having sailed continually on the same general course, return to the port from which they set out; that is, by sailing out from a certain port in an easterly direction, they have returned to it in a westerly direction, or *vice versâ.*

(*b*) Before learning anything, we must either know that thing, or not know it. If we know it beforehand, we cannot learn it; but if we do not know it, we equally cannot learn it, because we shall not know what we have to learn; therefore in all cases learning is impossible.

(*c*) Greece was governed by Athens, Athens was governed by Pericles, Pericles was governed by Aspasia, Aspasia was governed by her child; therefore Greece was governed by Aspasia's child.

2. If sentences were divided into—Commands, Wishes, Categorical propositions, and Hypothetical propositions,—would that be a good logical division? If not, why not?

3. Explain, with instances, the following terms—co-ordinate species—subordinate genera—immediate inference—ampliative and substitutive judgments—modality—enthymeme—ignoratio elenchi—second intention—principle of identity.

4. Logic may begin by discussing either—(1) simple terms, or (2) the most complex arguments. Which of these methods is preferable, and why?

5. Logically define the following (where necessary, justify your definition,)—Chemistry—Constitutional Government—a Fairy—a Corkscrew—the colour Red—Liberty.

6. Explain, with instances, what is meant by *Circumstantial Evidence* What is its logical validity?

J. Burgess, F. E. I. S. } Examiners.
Capt. Edward B. Holland, Engineer. }

Friday—*21st Feb.*

[10 a. m. to 1 p. m.]

Geography, and Physical Geography.

1. Enumerate in the order of their geographical position the Counties of Great Britain which are washed by the German Ocean; naming the principal town in each, and also the chief headlands in their order from north to south.

2. What are the boundaries of Russia in its streams and principal towns? Describe the courses of the Don and the Volga, naming their tributaries and the towns on each.

3. What are the principal rivers of Brazil, and what are the vegetable and mineral productions of that country.

4. Draw a Map of one of the following Countries:—
(*a*) England, marking the courses of its chief Rivers.
(*β*) China, with its chief Rivers and Seaports.
(*γ*) The American States, with the River and Mountain Systems.

5. Enumerate the various countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, commencing on the south-west. Name the Capital of each, and the government it enjoys.

6. Mention the principal places, especially in Europe, where the following minerals are found:—Gold, Platinum, Silver, Iron, Lead, Tin, Mercury, Coal, Sulphur, Rock-salt, and Graphite or Plumbago.

7. Define accurately the figure of the Earth, mentioning the lengths of its axis. On the plane of what horizon must it be projected to include in the one hemisphere the greatest proportion of land? and what does the fact indicate with respect to the relation between the total mass and general figure of the Earth?

8. When you speak of the "Eastern" and "Western" Hemispheres, to what meridian line do you refer? and what is its distance from the meridian of Greenwich?

9. Trace accurately the line of the waterished of India beginning from Jamnotri or Simla, and name the Rivers draining each slope.

10. State the principal Waterfalls in Asia and America, and give a description of the Falls of Niagara.

11. How do you account for the formation of Glaciers? Why do they not occur in the Andes? At what periods of the year are Icebergs most frequently met with in the Atlantic Ocean? And how far south have they been seen?

12. Name three Lakes or Inland Seas which receive affluents but hav no outlets, and how do you account for the level of such being kept in check?

TRIAL TRIP OF THE P. & O. CO.'S STEAMSHIP "MADRAS."

Loud and grievous complaints are frequently made against the P. & O. Company—their fares being considered exorbitant, the *cuisine* abominable, and the cabins small and ill-ventilated. No doubt these growlers have had some cause for their grumbling, some tangible peg on which to hang their individual grievances; but, as a rule, it must be admitted the P. and O. Company behave in a liberal and consistent spirit to all who come in contact with them. Nor must it be forgotten that their fleet, one of the largest in the world, is kept in its present efficient state, on this side of Suez at least, at an apparently ruinous cost. To demonstrate the care and solictude of the Company for the safety and well being of their passengers, and to show how jealous they are of their reputation, it is only necessary to point to the *Bombay* and *Madras*. These two vessels, sister ships, and identical in almost every respect, in the opinion of persons well competent to judge, were considered perfectly safe for at least twelve months' further service. But the Company with a wise discrimination and forethought determined at once to put them in a state of thorough repair, rather than run any risk in the matter. The *Bombay* has been some time completed, and is now on her way to Australia; the *Madras* is fresh from the hands of the artificers, and went on her trial trip on Saturday last.

No doubt many of our readers are acquainted with the internal arrangements of this fine steamship, and it will be interesting to them and to the public at large to know that vast improvements have been effected. In addition to new boilers, new shafting, brasses, &c., in the engine department, the decks and most of the cabins are new. The galley, which was before on the main deck and in that position simply an abomination, has been removed to the spar deck, and a linen room erected in its place; while that portion of the ship which was formerly used as a scullery, is now devoted to extra bath rooms, water closets, &c. Lamp's patent super-heating apparatus has been fitted to the boilers, whereby a great saving in the consumption of fuel is expected.

Precisely at twelve o'clock the steam tender *Mazagon*, with a select party of visitors, arrived alongside. These on board, the order was at once given to cast off, to go easy astern, to go easy ahead, to stop, to go ahead again, and finally "full speed ahead" was the order of the day. Steadily we glided down the harbour, the water as smooth as a lake, the motion of the vessel almost imperceptible, and the engines working so quietly and easily as to be almost inaudible on deck. On arrival at the Inner Light Ship a displpy of watches was made that would have sent a London pickpocket into ecstacies of delight. "Give it her now," was here slyly remarked by some interested party at the engine room skylight to a dapper little man below. White wreaths of steam shortly afferwards ascending from the blow-off pipe proclaimed that the ship was doing her utmost, and various speculations were made as to the time she would occupy in traversing the distance between the Inner and Outer Light vessels. The tide was against her, and so was the wind, and a strong breeze it blew. Well clear of the ridge of rocks that runs out from the Lighthouse, it was soon discovered that old Neptune was in a frolicksome mood: the tips of his pinions were as crisp and frothy as that ethereal beverage, champagne; while the motion imparted to the vessel had the unfortunate effect of causing the very few ladies present to disappear for the remainder of the day. Eau de Cologne, Sal Volatile and hard biscuits were in great demand at this stage of the proceedings; and the furbishing up of these articles gave pedestrian exercise and plenty of employment to more than one gentleman present.

On rounding the Outer Light Ship time was again taken, and the various "tickers" proclaimed 30 minutes to have been occupied in travelling from lightship to lightship. As before stated, there was a very strong wind nearly, and at times quite ahead, in addition to the tide to contend against: so that the trip so far was eminently satisfactory. But in order to give the ship a fair trial, it was determined to run the distance over again, and her head was in consequence at once turned towards Bombay. The engines meanwhile were working admirably, and it was really a treat to witness the serene and complacent countenances of all connected with the machinery, from the *agwallahs* upwards to the benign and gentlemanly superintendent. The run back was made in 25½ min.; and the second trip out and home produced exactly the some results, viz., 30 minutes out, 25½ home.

The trip on Saturday, although it proved the ship's steaming powers to be of a first-class order—running from 10 to 11 knots, with a mean of 26½ revolutions per minute—is no indication of her real speed, as she will probably make 14 knots with a strong fair breeze when fairly at sea. Some two years ago the *Malta* and *Madras*, the one with the Australian and the other with the Bombay Mails on board, started from Suez within half an hour of each other. A strong wind on the quarter enabled the *Madras* to keep ahead of what was then, as now one of the fastest boats in the service for upward of three days: at the end of that time, however, the breeze dropped, the *Malta* passed, and arrived in Aden fully 12 hours before her antagonist. What the *Madras* will accomplish under similar circumstances, now that she is thoroughly renewed, remains to be seen, but the general impression is that hardly a boat in the service will pass her.

There can be no question that the *Madras* and *Bombay* are two of the best and most comfortable ships in the Company's fleet. There are larger and in every way finer vessels; but for real genuine comfort these two are supreme, not for passengers alone, but for all connected with them.

It must be a source of infinite satisfaction to Captain Black and his subordinates, the accomplishment of so much in so short a period. But a few weeks ago the *Madras* was lying in "Rotten Row" a mere shell, and the celerity with which she has been got ready for sea is really marvellous, and reflects the highest credit on the mechanical skill and resources of the Mazagon Dockyard. As the very gentlemanly and attentive purser observed on Saturday, "The ship was wanted, and we all used our utmost endeavors to promote the interests of the Company."

The unassuming gentleman in charge of the machinery department may consider himself fortunate in having so fine a pair of engines under his care; and he and his colleagues may certainly congralute themselves on the satisfactory results obtained on Saturday last.

A splendid tiffin was provided on board, which, as in the case of the Great Eastern Hotel inaugural dinner, would have gone off better had there been more people to eat it; the absence of the ladies, too, was a sad disappointment.

The *Madras* is intended for the Australian line, and leaves Bombay for that station on the 12th of March next.—*Times of India, Feb.* 24.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—Plea Side.

Causes for trial this day.

33. Judoonathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaz *vs.* Cursondass Mooljee and another. (Part heard).

SUPREME COURT.—Plea Side.

Eighteenth Day, Monday, 24th February, 1862.

(Before the full Court.)

THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

Judoonathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaj, vs. *Cursondass Mooljee and another.*

Mr. Bayley and *Mr. Scoble*, instructed by Messrs Collier and Leathes, for the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey and *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, for the defendants.

The examination of witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff was resumed.

Nanabhoy Cursondass examined.—I am a cotton merchant. I am a resident of Broach and I am in the habit of going to Surat every year. I knew the plaintiff at Surat. Goculnathjee Maharaj is my Gooroo. I never went to pay *durshun* to plaintiff at Surat. I did not hear anything against his character. I did not hear of his having committed a rape there.

Cross-examined.—I am a Banian of the Vida caste I do not consider it a sin to give evidence against my Gooroo in a Christian Court. It is to-day I heard for the first time from Counsel that plaintiff has been addicted to immoral practices. I never saw plaintiff at Surat

Narotumdass Haribhoy examined.—I am Mehta to the Nuwab of Surat. I am a resident of Surat and a Banian by caste, and belong to the sect of Maharajas. I know the plaintiff. I was in the habit of paying him *durshun* once every day. For the most part plaintiff resided at Surat. To my knowledge he has borne a very good character for morality and propriety of conduct. I never heard of his having committed rape or adultery at Surat. If there was any rumour to that effect, I would have heard it. Plaintiff has established a school at Surat which, I hear, he maintains at his own expense. It was established about three or four years ago; in November last it was attended by 300 or 400 pupils.

Cross-examined.—Plaintiff never came to visit me at my house. We make presents of money to the Maharaj on every occasion we invite him to our house; we lay the money before him and prostrate ourselves before his feet. About a year ago I read something printed in the newspapers against the moral character of the plaintiff. I was away from Surat a great part of the time during 1850 to 1860. Plaintiff was also away from Surat for a portion of the ten years.

Re-examined.—Plaintiff had gone out from Surat for travelling in other districts. It is customary among us to make presents to a great man when we invite him to our house; such presents are voluntary.

To Sir M. Sansse.—My Gooroo is Wullubjee Maharaj. He resides at Jaypore, and occasionally visits Surat. I do not believe in my Gooroo as God. We regard the image as God.

To Sir J. Arnould.—We do not regard our Gooroo as incarnation of God.

To Sir M. Sausse.—One may spread a bad report about the character of the Maharaj, but I would not believe it. A Maharaj would not commit a bad act. Any thing contrary to his religious doctrines would be a bad act. His doctrines are written in the religious books of our sect. To steal, to murder are bad acts according to our religious books, while to worship the image is a good act.

To Sir J. Arnould.—I would consider it a bad act if a man of the Wallabcharya sect offers his wife to the Maharaj, before enjoying her himself, although it was enjoined in the religious books.

Bhocundass Kessowdass examined.—I am in the service of Nesserwanjee Bomanjee Bhownuggurie as a Moonim. I am a resident of Surat. I know the plaintiff and his father. I have known him thirty-five years. Plaintiff is thirty-five or forty years of age. I used to see him every second or third day when I went to pay him durshun. He is my Gooroo. His character for morality and chastity in Surat was very good. I did not hear any rumours against his character. If there had been any rumours, I should have heard them. I did not hear of his having committed a rape in Surat.

Cross-examined.—I know that plaintiff had stayed away from Surat for a time. I consider him my Gooroo because his father was my Gooroo. Being my Gooroo, I was bound to him by the *Muntra*. There is no sin in giving evidence against any person whether he be Maharaj or not, but it is a sin to give false evidence. It is a sin to tell lies. I would not tell a lie even if the Maharaj told me to do it.

To Sir M. Sausse.—I never told a lie in my life.

To Mr. Anstey.—I regard the Maharaj as my Gooroo and not as god. It is not possible for a Maharaj to commit sin. I am bound to follow whatever is stated in the Wallabacharya Shastras. I would not tell a lie, even if it was enjoined in the Shastras to tell a lie in favour of the Maharaj. Till about two months ago, I never heard a single report against the moral character of the plaintiff.

Hurgovundass Moolchund examined.—I am Gomashta to the firm of Maneckjee, Bomunjee Cursetjee Cama & Co. I have known plaintiff for may years. He is my Gooroo. I am in the habit of frequenting his temple for *durshun*. He has borne a good character in Surat for morality and propriety of conduct. During my visits to his temple I observed no impropriety of conduct on his part towards the devotees of the temple.

Cross-examined.—I swing the image in a swing. I cannot say whether plaintiff is swung in a swing. I never swung him. I regard plaintiff as my Gooroo and not as impersonation of God. I never had any religious instruction from my Gooroo or other person. I have seen gulall sprinkled on the image in the temple, but not on the people. Till about two or three months ago I never heard rumours that the Maharaj was suspected of immoral practices. These rumours were printed in the newspapers.

To Sir J. Arnould.—I did not hear of a "Bundobust" among the Bhattias. I did not hear that the leading members of the Bhattia caste were fined. I heard that they had come into Court and that they were punished, but for what reason I do not know.

To Sir M. Sausse.—Every Maharaj is a good man. A Maharaj could not be a bad man, because Maharajas are not in the habit of going to anybody. Being Gooroos their conduct cannot be bad. If I heard a bad report about the conduct of the Maharaj, I would not believe it. A Maharaj could not be guilty of bad conduct. If a pereon told me that the Maharaj had committed a bad act, I would not believe him.

At the suggestion of the Court, Mr. Bayley with a view to economise time tendered only one witness more to prove the non-existence of the rumours against plaintiff's character in Surat. This witness was Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.

Candass Doolubdass examined by Mr. Anstey.—I have never heard of any reports against the moral character of the plaintiff. He has borne a good character. He is our Gooroo and nothing bad should be said against him.

To Mr. Bayley.—If I knew anything against my Gooroo, I would tell it.

Balcrustnadass Oomedram examined by Mr. Scoble.—I am a Shroff. My Gooroo is Chotalalljee Maharaj, of Ahmedabad. I knew the plaintiff at Ahmedabad. I used to pay him *durshun* there. During his stay in Ahmedabad he bore a good character for morality and propriety of conduct. I did not hear of any rumours against his character. If there had been such rumours, I should have heard them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—I do not know that a Maharaj had some years ago eloped with the daughter of a Naggur Bramin. I do swear that I have not heard anything against the morality of any Maharaj in Ahmedabad. I have heard rumours against the Maharajas in Bombay since the last two months.

Bhoychund Kavel examined.—I have come from Ahmedabad, and have been in Bombay three or four years. I became acquainted with plaintiff when he came to Ahmedabad in the year 1905. He bore a good character for morality and chastity in Ahmedabad. I heard no reports prejudicial to his character.

Cross-examined.—My Mahraj never ran away with a Brahmin girl. He is our Gooroo. I regard him in the place of God. I regard him as the incarnation of God. If he chooses to commit a sin, he can commit it. That would not be a lawful sin. God would punish him, if he commits a sin,. My Maharaj has taught me to pay *Durshun* to him and to take the name of God.

Re-examined.—My Mabraj is Kanialalljee in Kotah. The only religious instruction I had from the Mabaraj was to pay him *durshun*. I regard the Maharaj the same as the image, but less than the Thakoorjee. I regard Thakoor as God.

Bapoolall Mathuradass examined.—I am a Dasa Vida Banian of the Maharaj caste, and Mehta to a Shroff in Bombay. I came to Bombay about two months ago. Previously I resided at Baroda. I had seen plaintiff at Baroda in Sumvunt 1914. I visited him frequently to make *durshun* in a temple built by the Guicowar. Plaintiff is the Gooroo of the Guicowar. The Guicowar treated him with much respect. So far as I knew plaintiff bore a good character for morality and chastity in Baroda. I heard no rumours against him anywhere except Bombay.

Cross-examined.—The Guicowar is a Mahratta. He is follower of all religions. It is true that the Guicowar lately built a Mosque for Mahomedans, and killed a number of hogs to please Fakeers. I did not hear that a Maharaj had kept a Mahomedan mistress at Baroda. I did not hear of the touching love story of Wullubjee and Tara. I have heard good things of the Maharaj and not bad.

Munsookbhoy Narotum examined.—I have come from Baroda since the last seventeen years. I was at Baroda when plaintiff was there. Plaintiff was there about three or four months ago, I paid *durshun* to him. So far as I heard, he bore a good character for morality. Nothing was said against him. I am a Shroff and belong to the Bhattia caste.

Cross-examined.—I did not hear of the Bhattia "Bundobus." There is no harm in telling lies for a good object. I would not tell a lie to save the life of a cow or of a Brahmin. I say that untruth should not be told whether it is for good end or bad. I consider the Gooroo as incarnation of God and bow to him. The Maharaj is my Gooroo. A Maharaj could not commit a sin.

Re-examined.—I was not asked before this a question as to the divinity or (non-divinity of the Gooroo. I consider the Maharaj inferior to Thakoorjee, so do the other people.

Purshotum Pemanund examined.—I am a Visallal Banian and belong to the Wallabcharya sect. I am a resident of Baroda. I know the plaintiff. I had seen him at Baroda in the year 1914. I went frequently to him to make *durshun*. During the time he was there he bore a good character for morality and chastity. Nothing was said to the prejudice of his character. I observed no impropriety of conduct on his part on the occasion when men and women gathered to pay him worship.

Cross-examined.—By the Maharaj enjoying a good character I mean, that the people were glad of his arrival in the city and no body spoke against him. The women too were glad of his arrival. I do not know if any body offered his wife or daughter to the Maharaj I heard no stories to the prejudice of the other Maharajas. Since my arrival in Bombay two months ago, I heard for the first time stories to the prejudice of the Maharajas.

Re-examined.—I cannot say whether it would be a calumny on the sect to suggest that it is a practice among the sectaries to offer their wives or daughters to the Maharaj. I do not believe the stories current here about the Maharajas, they are false.

Nanabhoy Dyabhoy examined.—I am a Wallabcharaya and a native of Surat. I have known the plaintiff since his birth. I was present at Shree Gocul Muttra in 1913 when plaintiff had come there on a pilgrimage. We remained at Gocul and Muttra for about a month. I frequented temples in his company. His character for chastity and morality at those places was good. He had a retinue of forty or fifty men, besides a large number of Vishnuvas. I heard nothing against his moral character.

Cross-examined.—I did not hear that plaintiff was not allowed to touch the image of the temple in Oodeypoor. Female devotees used to approach him and pay him *durshun*. They touched his feet. The Maharaj did not do any thing to them but continued sitting. He did not press their hands. The custom is simply to touch the toe of the Maharaj with the hand. I did not watch minutely to see whether he pressed their hands with his toe or not. I cannot say whether plaintiff left Surat on account of an unpleasant affair.

Lalljee Natha was called and sworn.

Mr. Anstey. mentioned to the Court that the witness was seen in Court hearing the evidence.

Chief Justice to witness.—Were you present in Court.

Witness.—I was sitting in Court one day.

He was then examined, a different form of oath being administered to him. He said I am a Bhattia by caste. I was in the company of plaintiff when he went on a pilgrimage to Gocul Muttra. We resided in a tent, which was frequented by a large number of people who came to pay worship to the Maharaj. I observed no impropriety of conduct on his part when he received the visits of the devotees.

Cross-examined.—While I was sitting in Court, I heard the evidence of only two witnesses, Drs. Bhawoo Dajee and Dhirajram. I had signed the Bhattia 'Bundobust' paper. I was not punished, like the other Bhattias. I am a poor man and I signed the paper. I come here to give evidence because I am subpœnaed. I signed because the whole caste signed. I am bound by it not to give evidence against the Maharaj. I have not heard of Ras Mundli, but I have heard of Ras Mundli. I used to make *drushun* to the Ras Mundli, I do not know the difference between the two. I understand by the Ras Mundli dramatic representation of the Thakoorjee. My partner's name is Muccondass, I do not know whether he is the leading member of the Ras Mundli. I had no particular motive in sitting in Court when I was ordered out.

Mr. Anstey asked the Court to punish the man for disobedience of the Court's order.

Sir J. Arnould.—I think I saw the man sitting where Purbhoodass is now standing.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble.—I was sitting on that bench only one day. Drs. Bhawoo and Dhirajram gave their evidence in English which I did not understand. I see my signature in the book now handed to me.

Mr. Scoble tendered the book in evidence.

Mr. Anstey objected to the book being received as evidence on the ground that plaintiff was debarred from introducing fresh matter which was not relevant to the plea of justification. The book formed a part of the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Scoble contended that be was quite entitled to put the book in evidence, on the ground that it formed no part of the original case of the plaintiff and that it was necessary for witness to identify his signature.

The Chief Justice ruled that Mr. Scoble had a right to put the book in evidence, inasmuch as it related to a "bundobust" about which the witness was questioned in cross-examination. A right was reserved for Mr. Anstey to cross-examine the witness with regard to the book.

Witness.—I have read the book. This was the "bundobust" read over at the Bhattia meeting. There was no supplementary "bundobust." I have frequently attended the representations at the Ras Mundli.

To Mr. Anstey.—It was stated at the meeting that those that liked might sign the "Bundobust" paper.

To Sir M. Sausse.—I signed the "Bundobust" because the editor had published something about the people offering their wives to the Maharajas. This Bundobust was made calling upon the people that those who offered their wives to the Maharaj should not sign, and those who did not offer should sign it. I was not aware of the order made by the Court for the witnesses to withdraw. I was only one day in Court; for the rest of days the I was sitting outside. I do not know why I sat outside.

Sir M. Sausse.—You were perfectly aware of the order, you came in, and sat here, you are therefore fined twenty-five Rupees,

Nundoo Jadowjee examined.—I am a Bhattia and a Muccadum by occupation. I was in plaintiff's company on a pilgrimage in the year 1913 to Muttra. I was with him about a month and a half. We were roving in the jungles. It is usual for pilgrims to visit the rivers, springs, &c. There were several people with us. At this time plaintiff bore a good character for chastity and morality.

Crosss-examined.—I was present at the Bhattia meeting in September last. I am not a a judge to say that the sentence passed upon the nine Bhattias at the last sessions was a just one; I am a merchant. I had been to Goculdass Tejpall with Khattao Mucconjee when Goculdass said that something should be done to put down the adulterous practices of the Maharajas. I said that it was the business of the Settias to make a "bundobust." I am forty-five years of age and never heard of the adulterous practices of the Maharajas until about five years ago when I read articles upon that subject in the *Satya Prakash.*

Re-examined.—The crier at the meeting said to us, "If you do send married women and virgins to the Maharajas, then do not sign, but if you do not send, then you may sign.

The Court then adjourned at 5-45 p. m. until the following day (Tuesday).

A Brief Account of the present state and prospect of Cinchona Cultivation in India. By W. E. McIvor, Esq., Superintendent Government Gardens, Ootacamund.

At the request of Dr. Cornish, Secretary to the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, I have the pleasure to submit the following remarks, for the information of the members of the Medical Service, on the very important and interesting experiments now in progress, of introducing into India and naturalizing the various valuable species of quinine yielding Cinchonas.

The importance of the introduction of these plants to india, was first urged on the late Court of Directors by Dr. Royle, on various occasions, between the years 1843—50. Dr. Anderson also brought this subject before the British public in 1855, and its importance was brought to the notice of the Madras Government by myself in the same year. Our then Governor, Lord Harris, took up the subject, and a correspondence having taken place between the Home Authorities and the Governor of Madras, it was finally determined to attempt the introduction of these valuable plants. Lord Stanley having left office in 1859, Sir Charles Wood, with a zeal which shows his deep interest in the welfare of India, took up the subject, and appointed Mr. Clements Markham to conduct the undertaking. This gentleman was selected, being conversant with the Spanish and Peruvian languages, and possessing an intimate knowledge of the various species of Cinchona.

It the early part of 1860, Mr. Markham started on his important mission, having previously arranged the details of the expedition with an intelligence and forethought seldom equalled; so perfectly were his plans formed that failure was rendered almost impossible, and the result has been an unequalled success, in the importation of plants and seeds.

From this expedition we now possess upwards of 5,000 plants at Kew, a number of plants in the West Indies, 840 in Ceylon, on the 28th September last; about 80 plants in Calcutta, and at Ootacamund, on the Neilgherries, about 9,000 plants.

The following are the species introduced, and their respective value per lb. of dry bark, in the London market.

Names of Plants.	Value per lb. of Dry Bark. s.	d.		s.	d.
Cinchona Succirubra, or Red Bark	2	6	to	8	9
Cinchona Calisaya, Calisaya Bark	2	10	to	5	0
Cinchona Nitida, Genuine Grey Bark	1	8	to	2	9
Species without name................................	1	8	to	2	10
Cinchona Micrantha, Var. Provinciana	1	8	to	2	10
Cinchona Peruviana, or Potade Jallinizo......	1	8	to	2	10
Cinchona Lucumæfolia, or Pahudiana of Howard, from Java	No value.				

It will thus be observed that we already possess all the most valuable species of the quinine yielding Cinchonas.

With this preface I shall now proceed to detail the particulars of the plants under my care on the Neilgherries. These hills offer great advantages for the cultivation of the Cinchona, and with the exception of the hils in Ceylon, the locality is perhaps the best which could have been selected in British India. In our first attempts to grow the seeds, on the Neilgherries, we fell into the error of using too retentive a soil, having in this respect been misled by the treatment of Cinchona seeds adopted in Java. From our first sowings only from 3 to 4 per cent. of our seeds germinated. I however soon observed that the retentive soil caused the seeds to mould and damp off, and in the second sowing used a much more open soil, and of this sowing from 15 to 25 per cent. of the seeds germinated. In our third and last sowings the soil used was more open still, and of this batch from 50 to 90 per cent. germinated. Immediately germinatisun took place, the seedlings were carefully transplanted into fresh earth, and so successful was this method, that we only lost from damp and accidents out of the whole of our seedlings 15 plants; had our seedlings been permitted to remain in the seed pots, I feel convinced that our loss from damp alone would have averaged 50 per cent.

Of imported plants I received altogether from Peru 463, which although in rather an unhealthy state at the time of their arrival (8th April 1861), were in the course of two months sufficiently established to bear exposure, and are now in the most luxuriant state of health, being from 3 to 4 feet in height, and some of their leaves measuring as much as 12 inches by 18.

These imported plants have *now produced some thousands by propagation*. Our seedlings have also attained the size sufficient to give wood for propagation, and the first of them have already produced a few hundred plants, and more are daily attaining a size sufficient to enable me to propagate, and we will now, monthly, be able to produce from 2 to 3,000 new plants. It will thus be observed, so far as the increase of the plants is concerned, we may congratulate ourselves on being safe; and this is fortunate as the Governments of Ecuador and Peru have issued decrees making the exportation of Cinchona plants and seeds a felony. These new decrees have, however, caused us some disappointment, as we expected a supply of seeds in November last of the Cinchona Condaminea, and I now learn from Mr. Markham, that in consequence of the above decrees the seeds cannot be procured. Mr. Howard has, however, with his usual liberality placed at the disposal of the Indian Government three plants of the most valuable variety of this species, and these are shortly expected to reach this country.

We learned in the beginning of our experiment that the Dutch in Java had fallen into the very serious error of cultivating, to a large extent, a quite worthless species of Cinchona to which they had erroneously attached the name of a well known and valuable variety. This dis·overy indicated caution in our part with reference to the value of our plants, and the correctness of the names attached to them, and an investigation of this subject, also under the direction of Mr. Markham, has led to the most satisfactory results. The barks from the trees which furnished our plants and seeds have also been submitted to Mr. Howard for analysis, in order to guard against the possibility of our cultivating worthless kinds, and this gentleman's report establishes, beyond doubt, that our species of cinchonas are of the most valuable kinds known in commerce.

Before proceeding to form a correct judgment on the kinds it would be most profitable to cultivate, it was not only necessary to ascertain their respective values per lb. of dry bark, but it was important to know the relative thicknesses of the bark, produced by the various species, as this would materially affect the yield per acre. The result is as follows—

In Cinchona Nitida... { The bark occupies 1-10th of the diameter of the section of the stem.
In Cinchona Succirubra ... Do. 1-12th of do. do.
Do. Peruviana ... Do. 1-12th of do. do
Do. Calisaya ...... Do. 1-15th of do. do.
Do. Micrantha ... Do. 1-20th of do. do.

Thus, should all the species be found to thrive alike, the Succirubra would be the most profitable plant to grow on account of the high price of its bark, and comparative thickness of the same; the others will follow in the same scale.

This species (Succirubra) has taken to this climate in a manner which promises great success. In fact our plants have attained far greater luxuriance than is usual in their native localities on the Andes.

The size of the largest leaf is given at 7½ inches by 5½ inches in their native localities, while our leaves measure, as before stated, 12 by 18 inches. In speaking of this species Howard says at page 13, "The finest sample in my possession of C. Succirubra bark, contained 3·91 per cent. of alkaloids, which sold for 8s. 9d. per lb. The quill of the same parcel yielded 3·6 per cent. of alkaloids. It thus rivals the best Bolivian barks in the quantity of alkaloids it contains; and fair average samples are valued in the market at more than twice the price of Calisaya bark."

All the other species grow equally well here, but for the reasons above mentioned, this plant (the red bark) has had our special care and attention in propagation, and we have now about 5,000 plants of this species.

It is proposed that by July next we plant 150 acres of Cinchona plants at eight or ten feet apart, or say in round numbers 120,000 trees. Of this number about 70,000 will be of the red bark (C. Succirubra). At present the majority of our plants are in propagating houses, about 3,000 only being planted in the open air; I may mention that the plants in the open air, are in equally as fine health as those in the propagating houses, although we have not the power of forcing them to so rapid growth. This system of forcing is very important to us, in the mean time, as it gives us a large number of plants which otherwise could not be procured.

The leaves of all our cinchona plants here are exceedingly bitter to the taste, thus indicating the presence of the alkaloids, and it has occurred to me that these leaves, which naturally fall off the trees in succession, may be turned to account by being imported to England, as a substitute for hops in the manufacture of beer. Leaves of the cinchona, so far as I am aware, do not produce quinine, but they have been ascertained to contain as much as 0·230 per cent. of kinovic acid. These leaves would no doubt prove a healthy ingredient in beer, but the question is, would their bitter preserve it as well as hops?

Another subject to which our enquiries have been for some time directed without being able to arrive at quite a satisfactory conclusion, is the elevation and amount of exposure best suited to the growth of the plants, and the development of their alkaloids.

Dr. Karsten, in writing of the barks of New Granada, says: "But the cinchona with the small fruit, scrobiculate leaves and rich in alkaloids, does not dwell in this horizontal expanse, but is confined to 11 degrees north and south of the centre point of their district of Loxa. It descends only to a height of 2,000 metres (6,170 feet) above the sea, from the cold summits of the mostly snow-capped mountains. where it sometimes reaches the upper limits of the growth of trees, *i. e.*, 3,500 metres (10,797 feet). Beyond these boundaries the proper cinchona, *C. Australis, Wedd.* occupies the southern out-posts, and the *C. Tucuyensis, M.* and the *C. cordifolia, Mut*: the northern, both without scrobicules in the leaves, and having large capsules, and too poor in alkaloids to furnish their bark for trade." The red bark, however, is an exception to this, as it is said to grow and produce good bark as low as 4,000 feet and as high as 6,000, but probably it produces the best bark at higher elevations, and Pavon says this species also flourishes in cool situations "locis frigidis."

Every traveller on the Andes and also the bark collectors are decided in their opinions that the "higher and colder" the place of growth, the more valuable is the bark. On this subject Karsten says—"No practised cascarillero can hope to find a *cascarilla fina*, as the most effective medicinal cinchona is called, until the region of the *cascarilla bobo* (of the *C. cordifolia*, &c., as well as the *Ladenbergian cascarilla blanca and rojah*) is passed, by ascending the declivity of the mountain.

With reference to exposure the evidence of both the collectors and purchasers of bark seem to establish that a considerable amount of exposure is necessary—thus we are told by Poëppig that the bark collectors "in the cinchona forests of Huanuco, were very particular with respect to local differences, for large speculators gathered only the bark growing on steep declivities, or mountain ridges All stems were rejected, even when they stood in the very promising groups (Manchas), if the soil was damp, and the valleys warm and without a current of air. Therefore there was a great difference even in the price of the harvest of a small district, for the higher and colder the situation, the more valued was the bark."

We also learn that in the London market the value of the bark is much depreciated if the epidermis (or surface) is not covered with lichens, (their presence being a sure sign of exposure, and their absence the reverse.) Poëppig and Karsten are the greatest modern authorities. They moreover thoroughly explored the cinchona region, and made themselves acquainted with the whole of the operations of bark collecting.

There are however different opinions on the subject of exposure; and different practices also. I am aware that in Java Dr. Junhuhn has followed a different course in growing plants, but this gentleman, it would appear, has recently changed his opinion, as the practice now directed to be followed in Java, is that of cutting down all the trees in the vicinity of the plants. The remarks on this subject have been made with the object of eliciting criticism, which may serve to put us right in matters we may not fairly understand, or may have misconceived.

Government Gardens, Ootacamund, Dec., 1861.

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

Although the School of Musketry is to be abolished, the Inspectorships will be kept up. Captain Davison, though losing the command of the School when it is abolished, will continue to hold his superior appointment of Chief Inspector of Musketry in the Presidency. We are glad of this, as Captain Davison is an officer whose services the State cannot afford to lose.—*Poona Observer, Feb.* 22.

BENGAL.

Death has just removed a good and note-worthy old man from among us. At the Oriental Club, at Cheltenham, Bath, Asia Minor, and all the other haunts of the old Indian tribes, there will be real sorrow among the few left who knew him in his prime, when they hear that Hay Tweeddale Stewart, formerly of Mirzapore and for the last ten or twelve years Collector of Tolls at Jungypore, is no more. He died on Thursday evening at the age of 67 years, after a continuous residence in this country of upwards of 46 years. He was the chief among the men by whose energy Mirzapore rose from its native insignificence to become for a time the great depôt of the trade of Central India, his fortunes rising with it and sharing to some extent its decline, when the competition of America stole away the once great Indian Cotton trade, the signal for the revival of which he lived to see. Hay Tweeddale Stewart was the only lineal male descendant of the Stewarts of Appin, and we have heard that he got his name in the following manner:—His father, Allan Stewart, lived in the Island of the Shuna in Appin at the time that his youngest child Hay was born, and the Marquis of Tweeddale was the proprietor of a great portion of the lands which would have been Allan's own had they still belonged to the Appin family. Allan proposed to the Marquis that the child should be called by the latter's name, and asked his lordship to come to the baptism and stand sponsor for the child. To this the Marquis agreed; but Allan, who was a furious Jacobite, so much so that he could not bear to hear the sound of "George," neglected to ask the Marquis's name until the christening party were met, and the clergyman ready to perform the ceremony. Allan then asked what was the name, and to his horror the Marquis gave him the hated "George,!" Allan started and exclaimed George,! George!! George!!! There shall never be a George in my family, if the child should never be baptised! It was then agreed to call the child by the Marquis's surname Hay, and Tweeddale was added to make the name full.—*Englishman, Feb.* 15.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council of Bengal met this morning at the usual hour, and at once proceeded to the orders of the day.

Mr. Fergusson moved that the Bill to improve the system of Zemindaree Dâks be read in Council. The Council were doubtless aware that under the old law of 1793, the liability of carrying dâks of letters and purwanahs through their estates had been imposed upon the Zemindars through whose estates such dâks might run. This law had been in some degree amended by Regulation XX. of 1807. This law of 1807 required Zemindars to appoint and maintain runners, but it did not empower the Magistrates to interfere in such nominations or payments, and this had resulted in irregular payments and consequent delay. An attempt to improve this faulty system had been made by sundry Magistrates in Bengal, who had induced the Zemindars to commute their liability for a fixed money payment to be assessed at the discretion of the Magistrate. He himself knew from experience that this system had succeeded admirably and pleased all parties. If the system had succeeded in one or two districts there was no reason why it should not succeed in all Bengal. The object of the Bill, then, was to commute the present liability into a fixed money payment to be assessed rateably by the Magistrate on the Zemindars of his district, in proportion to the Sudder Jumma of each. The Bill would extend to Bengal generally; but Assam, with the exception of Gowalparra, which was settled in perpetuity, would be exempted. There was also a clause introduced empowering a Magistrate to exempt any small Zemindar whose estates in his district did not pay a Sudder Jumma of Rs. 50. An appeal was also allowed to the Commissioner of the district.

Baboo Prosono Coomar Tagore was understood to oppose the Bill, on the ground of its imposing as a general tax what had previously only been a partial one.

Mr. Peterson supported the Bill on the general ground that the liability imposed ought to be looked upon as a county rate—one of those burdens imposed on property in return for benefits of protection, &c. which the owners of such property received. He contended that the Bill was part and parcel of a local police system, just as much as village chowkedary and other taxes of a similar nature—which, as affording local convenience and protection, ought to be imposed on those they benefitted. There were of course certain points requiring amendment, but they could very well be discussed in Select Committee.

Baboo Ramapersaud Roy opposed the Bill on the principle that there was no legal sanction for the measure, and contended that the old law of 1793 only imposed the liability on those Zemindars through whose estates the dâk passed, whereas the present Bill made it general on all throughout the district.

The Advocate General supported the Bill, and argued that the Regulation of 1793 had *prima facie* no such restricted action as that attributed to it by the last speaker; adding that the fact of the improvement alluded to by the mover having succeeded was evidence of the public opinion as to to the advisablity of making the liability general.

The Lieut. Governor alluded to the reference which had been made by the late Council to the British Indian Association, and the support which that body, although making some objection, had rendered. His Honor, however, differed with the Advocate General on the subject of the old regulation of 1793. On the face of the regulations it might be that there was not actual restriction, but he was aware from experience that it was generally believed that the liability of conveying the Dâk was only imposed on those Zemindars through whose estates it passed.

The question was then put and carried, and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee to consist of Mr. Peterson, Baboo Prosono Coomar Tagore, and the mover.

Mr. Fergusson then moved that the Bill to amend Act XLII. of 1860 be read in Council, stating that it was intended to amend certain restrictions now placed on the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts, which rendered these Courts less useful than they should be.

Baboo Ramapersaud Roy supported the Bill, stating that from his experience its provisions were highly necessary.

Mr. Peterson supported the Bill, but thought Clause I. did not go far enough in defining the jurisdiction of such Courts. He thought that liability to jurisdiction ought to consist in a residence within that jurisdiction, either at the time of the occurring of the cause of action, or the time of bringing the suit.

The Lieutenant Governor made some remarks on the reason why the question of enlarged jurisdiction had been objected to before the old Council, and the Bill was then read and referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Advocate General, Baboo Ramapersaud Roy, and the mover.

Mr. Lushington moved that the Bill to amend Act X. be read in Council. He had already explained the objects of the Bill, and would add nothing to his former remarks.

Mr. Maitland supported the motion, raising a few objections to some of its details, adding, however, that they could very well be discussed in the Select Committee.

Moulvie Abdool Luteef would support the Bill, as he considered that the recent state of things rendered it of the highest importance, and that those who had brought about that state of things ought, if they would not come to their senses, to be severely punished. Order must be preserved. The Ryots in several districts of Lower Bengal had refused to pay rents; they had not appreciated the consideration shown them by government and the landholders, nor had they understood that the power which gave them rights, would not allow them to tamper with those of others. The Government allowed no excuse for non-payment of Revenue, and therefore those paying that Revenue ought to be protected. It was impossible to bring a whole population into Court. The Courts would have to be multiplied before any improvement could be effected in that respect, and the Zemindar would be put to great inconvenience and delay. Conscious that improvement was required he would support the Bill, but he would ask Hon'ble members to allow the Bill to be a special and a temporary measure, more especially as they had all seen how the best measures were liable to be perverted by unprincipled men, to oppression and extortion. The Ryots of Bengal had sinned and should be punished, but he could not see why their punishment should also fall on the innocent. He would therefore move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to introduce a clause empowering the Local Government to introduce Section 1 for any period that might seem fit to be fixed.

Baboo Ramapersaud Roy admitted the great importance of the Bill, and coincided with its principle, but at the same time thought it necessary to make a few observations with reference to Section I. There was no doubt that Act X. required amendment, but there was no occasion shown to recast the whole. The time had not come to show how it would really work, but from his experience of it for the last two or three years he had certainly found that it required amendments—amendments which he was glad to see embodied in the Bill, and other minor ones, if not actually in the Bill, could be discussed in Select Committee. But with regard to Section I. he considered it unsatisfactory and incomplete. He objected to the Penal damages. Hon'ble Members would remember that it had been once enacted that a similar penalty should be paid to government in default of payment of revenue; but a more enlightened course of legislation had done away with that, and the grand principle was now acted upon that the land on which revenue accrued should be wholly and primarily responsible for that revenue. Besides, they had not got the necessary official machinery in the Mofussil to carry out the provisions relating to penal damages in their proper sense, and the clause itself gave too much latitude to this deficient machinery. The real objection, however, was to the insufficiency of the punishment. The Hon'ble member dwelt at some length on the hardship of compelling the Zemindar to pay up his revenue on a fixed day without affording him any assistance in recovering his rents alluded to; the delay and inconvenience which would be experienced in getting a decree executed, even with the penal damages; and suggested giving some such power to the landholder as was vested in the government under certain restrictions. He moved, therefore, as a second amendment, that Section 1 be struck out, and that a clause be substituted giving the landlord power, after gaining a decree, to eject the recusant ryot if his tenure were unsaleable, or to sell him out altogether if his tenure were a saleable one.

The Lieutenant Governor, after remarking that it would save much time if Hon'ble Members would bring such important amendments ready written out according to the rules of the Council, said that there were now two amendments on the original motion before the Council.

Mr. Peterson thought it would be more convenient, if instead of each Member proposing amendments on distinct Clauses of the Bill, its general purport were first discussed, and any amendments which Hon'ble Members might think necessary brought forward in Select Committee. The Hon'ble Member then proceeded to offer a few remarks on portions of the Bill which he thought might advantageously be amended; and concluded by expressing his concurrence in the general principle of the Bill, which he thought was calculated to remedy an evil that had long been felt in the relations of the Zemindar with his ryots. He was glad to see such a measure introduced, and thought that with a few alterations, it would be a great improvement on Act X. of 1859.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal concurred with Mr. Peterson that it would be more convenient if Members who wished to propose amendments on particular Sections, would reserve them till a Bill came before a Select Committee. He agreed with the general principles of the Bill, and with the excellent remarks which had fallen from Mr. Peterson regarding it, except in regard to the objection which that gentleman had raised to Section 1. Strong objections had been felt to the introduction of a clause for enforcing penal damages, and it was contrary to ordinary practice to do so; but looking to the position of the Zemindar, who was liable to be ejected if he did not pay his rent to Government on a fixed day, he thought every possible assistance ought to be given to the former in collecting the rent due to him from the ryots, to enable him to meet the payment. He agreed with Mr. Peterson that thirty days was not too long a time to be allowed to the ryot, after a decree had been obtained against him by his Zemindar in the Civil Courts, before the latter was at liberty to eject him. He should support the Bill subject to such alterations as might be made in Committee.

Mr. Lushington made a few remarks in reply to the objections which had been raised, remarking that such points would be better considered when the Bill was in Select Committee.

The original motion that the Bill be read was then put and carried; and it was afterwards referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Peterson, Baboo Prosono Coomar Tagore, Mr. Young, Mr. Maitland, and the mover.

Mr. Young moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law fixing the amount of dues to be levied on vessels lying in the Port of Calcutta. He observed that every effort had been made to reduce the expenditure of the port, and the accounts had been thoroughly examined with a view to relieve them of every expense not fairly chargeable to the Port Fund. The salvage hire charged for anchor boats had been considerably raised, and the Government of India had been induced to give up to the Port the profits arising from the Chain Moorings which amounted to Rs. 25,000 per annum. There was still however a deficit of nearly three lacs, to meet which he proposed to raise the rate of the Port Dues from four to eight annas a ton.

Mr. Bullen said, that according to his present information he could not but think that such a large increase was unnecessary. The last speaker had stated the annual profits arising from the Chain moorings at Rs. 25,000, but although that sum represented the average income of the moorings since they were first introduced, he had reason to believe that the receipts latterly had been much larger. He also objected to the Fund being debited with a large sum on account of the steam Workshop which he could not think in any way chargeable to the Port Fund. He did not wish to offer any opposition if the mover could shew that his figures were

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[illegible], but it was his duty to see that a charge which involved so serious a burden on the Commerce of the Port, should not be exacted, unless circumstances really rendered it necessary.

The Lieutenant Governor said that if the Bill were allowed to go before a Select Committee every information regarding accounts would be furnished.

Mr. Young expressed himself to the same effect, and the original motion having been carried, the Bill was referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Bullen, Fergusson, Maitland, and the mover.

Mr. Bullen moved for leave to bring in a Bill to compel all vessels entering or leaving the river Hooghly, to hoist their signals, repudiating an idea which, he said, had been current outside, that the Bill was intended as a legislation for any special class, and asserting that it was brought forward in the general interests of trade and commerce.

Mr. Maitland supported the motion, which was then put and carried.

Mr. Young then moved to bring in a Bill to amend Act XI of 1859, relating to registration of under tenure of lands.

Mr. Fergusson moved to introduce a Bill to enforce the survey at stated periods, of all steam-vessels working to and from Calcutta.

Rule 15 having been suspended, the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to improve Jail descipline, was presented, and the Bill was read in Council as revised.

The Council then adjourned at about half pass one, till Saturday next at the usual hour.—*Saturday Evening Englishman, Feb.* 15.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The East India Railway, from Howrah to Monghyr, was to have been opened for traffic on Monday last, the 10th instant. The distance is about 350 miles, and the estimated time in which the journey is to be accomplished according to the published "time table" is thirteen hours. The line, it is expected, will be opened to Patna in June, about 100 miles from Monghyr, so that the journey from Calcutta to that station will be performed in 16 hours. From Patna there is a tolerably good road, 90 miles long, across country viâ Gya to Shergotty on the Grand Trunk Road. An ordinary dâk carriage should travel between these stations in 12 hours. *Ergo* from Howrah to Shergotty viâ Patna and Gya will take about 26 hours. The distance to Shergotty from Calcutta viâ Revelgunje is 290 miles, and the time generally occupied is 40 hours, so that the saving in point of time by the roundabout way may be assumed as 15 hours, which though a matter of considerable importance as respects the mails, is hardly sufficient to cause the Raneegunge route to be deserted. However, there is another route which travellers bound to the North West might pursue. From Patna there is a road crossing the ferry over the Soane above Dinapore, which goes through Arrah and Buxar to Benares, say about 175 miles long. This distance should occupy 24 hours, which added to the 16 hours between Calcutta and Patna, would cause the whole journey to Benares to occupy 40 hours. The distance between Calcutta and Benares by the Grand Trunk Road viâ Raneegunge is 428 miles, done generally in 64 hours, so that the Patna and Buxar route shows a saving of 24 hours. We trust the Post Office authorities will look into the matter, and if the road through the district of Shahabad be sufficiently good, we would suggest that the mail carts be transferred from the Raneegunge and Benares line, to that between Patna to Benares. The length of the former being 300 miles and the latter only 175, fewer mail carts and horses would be required.—*Lahore Chronicle, Feb.* 15.

SIND.

The Transport Department of the Punjab Railway are forwarding their stores with great rapidity to Mooltan; the avervage transport of tonnage daily is about 80 to 100 tons. The ship *Velocity* with machinery for worshops and materials for the permanent way, and the *Balaklava* with two span of Warren Girder Bridges, &c., were transported upcountry direct, without the materials being landed at Manora. This company must have made a great saving by this arrangement. We suggest that all ships arriving here with materials for the Company may be transported up direct instead of landing them here, which would effect a saving of thousands of Rupees.—*Our Paper* (*Kurrachee,*) *Feb.* 18.

WHALING.—An American whaler, the *Charles Caroll*, with four boats and a crew of 35 men, one Captain, and three mates, anchored off the Port some time last week, to repair a few of her coppers that were damaged by grounding on a shoal in the Persian Gulf. She was hoved down and the necessary repairs were made; she is now off to the Red Sea whaling. This vessel is now out nearly three years, and collected 1,400 barrels of oil, both of the Sperm and Black whales. It was a very pretty sight to see the whaleboats with their blue sails, plying about the Harbour during all hours of the day, some of the boats amused themselves by harpooning the porpoise in the harbour, in fact, it was quite a novelty.—*Id.*

DIVINE SERVICE AT MUNORA.—The Revd. Mr. Macpherson held Divine Service at Mr. McIver's Bungalow at Manora on Sunday evening last, and has promised to do so every alternate week for the future! our Christain friends there will now have their wants ministered to regularly every Sabbath, as the Revd. Messrs. Watson and Bagnell go there fortnightly by turns.—*Id*

The "Sir Charles Wood" of the Sind Railway Flotilla, was beached a fortnight ago, and started some dozens of rivets, and broke three or four plates while on the stocks; she is now put into thorough repair, and was hauled off on Thursday; she does not appear to make any water whatever. Her engines are now being tried, and it is expected that her trial trip will take place in the course of this week.—*Id.*

CHINA.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL KEENAN.

Among the departures from the colony during the present week, we cannot omit to notice that of General Keenan, who, for the last six years has resided in Hongkong, and held the situation of United States Consul. We believe that in saying he discharged the duties of his important situation better then they had ever been discharged before his arrival here, we express the opinion of every member of this community. The position of Consul for a nation which has such extensive interests in this port as America possesses, has always been one requiring more than ordinary skill, ability, and downright hard labour for the due performance of its duties. General Keeman possessed all those qualities in a very high degree, but he added to them a rare amount of tact and firm gentlemanly bearing, by which he was always able to maintain the honour and interests of his country, without losing for a moment the personal esteem of any with whom he was brought officially into contact. In private life, the General's mild and courteous disposition, his exceeding affability of temper, his unvaried respect for men of all nations, and his ardent love for his own country for which he gained many warm admirers among men of other lands, all combined to endear him to this community, and to elevate the American character in the eyes of those whose ideas of that character had not been formed from men of General Keenan's stamp. If it form any part of a Consul's duties to convey a favourable personal impression of the people whom he represents, that duty was accomplished by the retiring United States Consul, most perfectly; for we can say, with the utmost satisfaction, that those who have had the closest intimacy with General James Keenan have the greatest love and respect for the American name, of which we believe that gentleman to have been a true type. We all regret the ill-health which at present afflicts Mr. Keenan, but trust sincerely, that, like other much-loved friends before him, he may be soon able to report a complete return to convalescence. In leaving Honkong for his native country, he carries with him the good wishes of the entire community among whom he has resided for the last five years. With that restoration to health which we all ardently desire for him, he is certain to acquire distinction, as he had already acquired honour and esteem, in the service of his own nation. It can never expect to find a servant more valuable in personal ability, or more faithful in devotion to duty, than the friend whom we now bid God Speed!—*China Mail, Jan.* 23.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

We are in a position to state that the terrible dimensions now being assumed by the Taiping rebellion will form a subject of grave consideration for Her Majesty's Government on the arrival in England of Mr. Commissioner Parkes. The conduct of the Government at Peking in abstaining from active and energetic measures to suppress this rebellion is a matter of serious regret to the representatives of Foreign Nations, and it is generally felt that matters cannot be allowed to remain in their present unsatisfactory state much longer. We shall hear, most likely, in a few months, what attitude has been determined upon by the advisers of the British crown in regard to affairs in China. If we have, in some measure, helped to bring matters to this pass, it morally behoves us to do our best in furnishing a remedy. The Rebel doings have been such as to alienate our sympathy so entirely from their cause, that it is almost hopeless to expect the principle of neutrality to be much longer pursued. Poor China is sadly distracted, and the results of that distraction are beginning to be seriously felt by Western nations. We have sown the wind, and it is beginning to appear that we must reap the whirlwind.

The security of Shanghae and the uninterrupted navigation of the Yang-tsze are, as stated in our last Overland Summary of news, the points which the British Government intend to maintain with the Rebels under all circumstances. This security, we have been authentically assured, is not to be understood as limited to a mere non-molestation of the Foreign Settlement at Shanghae, if nowhere else, the shield of Foreign protection will be thrown around the Chinese city, and of that the Rebels have received most explicit assurance upon two distinct occasions—first, when the Admiral visited Nanking last Spring, and again, when he visited the same city after the fall of Ningpo. We suppose it will be well enough recollected, that on the first of these visits the city of Ningpo was included among the places which we warned the Rebels against attacking, and which we took care to assure them should receive the active protection of our arms. It is something new for us to know that they disregarded the warning, but experienced no opposition from the English, notwithstanding the threat conveyed to them at Nanking. We are also acquainted with the true state of matters in regard to this, for did we not see the Admiral arriving at Nanking a day too late to let our friends know that Britain's threats, like her promises, are usually carried faithfully into operation; on the present occasion the Rebels found, most likely to their surprise, that they had been immensely luckier than could ever have been expected, for instead of opening shells upon them, we opened pacific communications.

There is nothing more generally agreed upon, are apparently more completely proven by the test of experience, than that a Chinaman will never properly appreciate the virtue of forbearance, will never give either a friend or foe credit for not taking all the advantage of him be can, and will insist upon thinking that the man who foregoes a privilege or a claim does so because he proposes to himself a greater advantage by waving than by insisting on his right. There is a depth about such a philosophy to which it is sufficient in the meantime merely to call attention with a view to exonerating its holders of folly or selfishness. The construction which the Rebels put upon our conduct, in first warning them off Ningpo and then making official communications in which their possession of the city was duly recognized and allowed, is a matter, to ourselves and others, of the most serious consequence. To avert, as far as possible, any misconstruction of our non-interference, the admiral paid his second visit to Nanking alone with Mr Harry Parkes. The possible misconstruction most to be feared was, that as they had done at Ningpo they could do at Shanghae—that threats inoperative at one port would be inoperative at another.

Plunder, at first one of the luxuries of this rebellion, has now become a necessity to the rebels; their ranks have increased while the amount of plunder left within reach of their arms has diminished; and the fight is gradually becoming, to themselves, a fight for existence. In their earlier years, the charms of rebellion lay in the attractions it offered to the covetous and discontented; probably also, in the field of adventure it presented to a few more daring spirits, who felt life, circumscribed by Chinese proprieties and observances, to be a little irksome.

A faith was provided for those, in taking up arms against the Celestial Emperor, outraged the most sacred of all Chinese precepts, that of obedience to parents, and outraged it in the most unequivocal manner possible. For celestial pretensions of one kind, were set up celestial pretensions of another, and the leaders of this rebellion, in a blasphemous burlesque of Christianity, shewed at least that they understood the genius of the Chinese people, and reckoned that mere human authority was all too weak to satisfy the deeply-cut lines of superstition which have been engraven, more or less elaborately, on the heart of every child of Han. We may often have been baffled in attempting to understand the Chinese character, but it is evident they understand one another; and in this one respect we have a direct proof of the one immovable principle which has served for centuries to cement together all the parts of this seemingly unwieldy empire. We allude to the Parental Principle, which operates in regular order from the lowest conditions of life up to the Emperor on his throne and thence to Heaven. The world, with a Chinaman, is one vast family, and all men are brothers. The Emperor is the Eldest Son of heaven and the Eldest Brother of men; and authority, the highest that can be conceived, flows directly downwards in determinate and harmonious order, through all classes of created beings; not human beings merely, for, if we come to that, their system descends through every order of created things, and teaches them that the evil and rebellious are still degraded, and degraded through every conceivable order of existence. But the completeness of this ladder reaching from Earth to Heaven, whither the Emperor at death ascends, ex officio, on the great Red Dragon—a favorite emblem by the way in the last book of our own Scriptures—must not be interfered with. No link must be wanting; and, in compliance with this theory which he was powerless to overturn Tien Wang has set up his personal pretensions to greater than earthly authority, and, alas for the name of Christianity! he has used it as a lever to erect those claims without which his cause must still have borne the hated character of rebellion, and could never have preferred the higher and more suitable claims of a great and important revolution.

The horde of poor infatuated men who constitute this now immense body of brigands, has been imposed upon in a point where they were most readily open to imposition, and a knowledge of the Christian religion and its divine authorship has shown the way to giving rebellion in China those new and essential features without which it has so often failed of success in former years. It is humiliating, but we dare not now close our eyes to the fact, that our really sincere efforts to carry the benign precepts of our divine Master into this great desert of heathen superstition have come to this; not but that many rays of true light have reached some districts of this long darkened land, for we know otherwise; but it is calculated to stagger our faith, that one result of our presence in this part of the East has been, to supply a lever that is fast raising up an immense system of rebellion and blasphemy. We can see that such uses, or rather abuses, of the Christian religion, were anticipated, for we are carefully warned of them in the repeated injunctions to obey "the powers that be," with which our Scriptures abound. Fortunately, the hideous type of Christianity which is set up at Nanking will never be recognized by us as the true word; but, in the meantime, we have, in a measure, become the medium of more serious injury to the country than its worst enemies could have desired. We would all cling, if we could, to the belief that the Rebel cause has been maligned; that the doctrines of Christianity are not all perverted; that in the bloodshed which has taken place, there is only that amount of slaughter, and no more, which is incident to civil war in every country; that the slaughter is not confined to one side, but is equally indiscriminate on both, and therefore not all to be laid at the Insurgents' door;—but there is every reason to believe that slaughter by the Rebels, so far from being an incident, is an ultimate object; so far from being a means to an end, is only an end itelf; at all events it is the only result that has shewn itself.

It is beyond the province of human reason to point out whether this scourge of the sword which has fallen upon a peaceful and industrious, but densely overcrowded country, is to become a preparation for better things—whether nothing but years of massacre will serve to waken up China from the langour of centuries. Those who have faith in that "divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we may" will no doubt be fain to fall back upon such reflections as these. We can only walk by the lights which are given us, and these do not show this rebellion to be other than a curse so far as it has at present developed itself. And speaking of its development, there is nothing in the whole movement to inspire one single ray of hope for its future. So far from becoming better by joining the Rebels, men become wosre than before; human life is a plaything with them; and no excitement short of the wildest wantonness has any attractions for their lust. The elements, of deterioration appear, by very authentic accounts, to exist in the Rebel ranks. The self-assumed divinity of Tien Wang does not satisfy many whose acquaintance with our religion does not comprise a belief in any such pretensions; the vigour and daring which made that Leader equal to raising the Insurgent flag, falls short of what is wanted in order to control and organize the power he has evoked—a power hitherto used for evil only, and which is most truly typified in the existing condition of the Rebel capital—a power to destroy but none to upbuild. Not that the ability is wanting, but will to do so is absent from the commencement, there has been nothing in the genius of this rebellion that tended to the establishment of peaceful rule and social order to prosperity. The dominions of the Emperor are desired, not to govern, but to ravage; wealthy merchants are not viewed as men to direct commerce and foster trade, but simply as men to despoil; were it otherwise, a few military movements would suffice to remove whole territories from Imperial to Insurgent rule, and to bring, in a short time, the South of China, at least, under the sway of the Rebel Leader. As we have already stated, plunder, being a luxury, has grown into a pressing necessity with these people, they are becoming every day less answerable for their mildness as their ranks swell and the legitimate spoils of warfare begin to be miserably inadequate to their wants.

This consideration, as readily as any other, leads us to that part of the subject which most materially affects ourselves. That the Rebels were warned against molesting Shanghae, both before and after the capture of Ningpo, we have good enough reason to know; and this warning must not be mistaken as a mere caution or entreaty, it was in the form of an intimation that Foreign arms would prevent it if possible,—not the taking of the Foreign Settlement, for that, either there or at Ningpo, there was no fear entertained. In consideration, then, of this warning, any act of the Rebels in way of molesting Shanghae proper, can only be viewed as a direct defiance of our right to interfere, or a doubt of our power to interfere successfully. Shanghae, it will be recollected by all whose interest in Chinese matters extends so far back, was taken by the Rebels in Sept. 1853, and evacuated by them in March 1855. In the interval of their occupancy, trade was very much prostrated, and commercial proceedings were exceedingly complicated; but we knew less of their character then, and gave them credit for much better things. Men of high position, both in the political and ecclesiastical world, hailed the Chinese Rebellion as "the most remarkable revolution of modern times;" and it certainly is so, although, perhaps not in the sense in which they intended that phrase to be understood. Our own situation has been rendered exceedingly delicate at the present crisis, by the forbearance shown to Foreigners at Ningpo; we cannot now, as we could before that event, affect any fears for our own safety; the Leaders of the Rebels have played the card of non-molestation to Europeans so carefully, that it will be somewhat difficult for us to frame a plea should we open hostilities with their people outside of the Foreign settlement of Shanghae. That plea, however, must already have been framed before the Admiral conveyed the caution at Nanking, and informed the Insurgent Chiefs that the Port of Shanghae was to be taken under Foreign protection. After all, the plea of humanity must do service intead of a better, and the ruin to our interests which cannot fail to result from the loss of Shanghae make the defence of the town in some sense a defence of our material interests.

The news of the Rebel approach and the burning of the city to resist it, recently received here and but partially understood, must be our excuse for these remarks upon a topic which is so very far from new. Next mail from the North will probably bring intelligence helping to elucidate what we have been trying to point out.—*Id.*

Indian Press.

ENGLAND IN INDIA.

(*From the Indian Empire, Feb.* 12.)

Some blockhead once said, and scores of blockheads have repeated it since, that if the English were swept from India they would leave no trace of having been here but empty beer-bottles. It was not the less absurd that it was said when railways and telegraphic wires had still to be introduced. But there are, and always have been, and always will be, men who are incapable of measuring advancement except by physical results, and even to many of those they are blind. If a military rebellion had led to a national insurrection and we had been driven from the country for a season, it would have told more of our century of tenure and teaching than pyramids of beer-bottles. There is hardly a week in which we have not some report or some record of somebody or something connected with, and illustrating the progress of, the country through its length and breadth. These records tell us of advancement of civilization towards even the very confines of our empire; of cruel rites shaken and dark superstitions giving way; of the Missionaries of a pure faith and of Western learning forcing by moral strength their way into the strongholds of barbarism, quietly dropping those seeds which the determined energy of a Christian people will not fail to cultivate; and of a future that, with the blessing of the Almighty, will eclipse all the material grandeur of the ancient world, as handed down to us in the crumbling records of men's hands alone. Our roads, our railways, our bridges, our girdles round the world may match with them, while what is beyond them, and greater, will stand alone in its grandeur. And this great work was begun long ago and has been steadily progressing, unthought of those who originated, and those who have been tickled by the taunt of beer-bottles.

The annals of our Indian administration have always been carefully preserved, and of late years they have been supplied to the public with a liberality that some will think excessive. It would be almost impossible for the most diligent student to keep pace with them had he nothing else to do. Politics, Finance, Legislation, Agriculture, Commerce, Trade, Roads, Rivers, Canals, Railways, Public Works, Administration Civil and Military, Education, all come in turn and so continuously that we marvel when, and how, and where, and by whom the mass of information can have been prepared? And yet up to this hour there are empty chatterers who talk and write about the great want of information upon important subjects! We grant their want of information, but not any excuse for it. We have before us *Part IV, Vol. V* of our *Annals*, down to December last past and what does the editor say in a few prefatory remarks?—"The Governments of India publish, on an average, a volume every four days. From reports affecting the entire Empire to accounts of local drainage, from the opinions of the ablest officers to the cost of a *cutcha* bye-road in a frontier province, every thing finds a place in these publications. There is scarcely a subject connected with Indian Administration on which they do not exhaust official knowledge. There is no officer in the country who may not obtain from them, in reference to his special task, all the advantages of experience." But as he says, this vast amount of information is widely scattered, but only to be digested and brought together in the form in which he ably presents it. This may be all new to the empty-bottle school of observers, yet we may venture to submit even to them that before so much can be written something must have been done. Your periodical *Litterateurs* may, and constantly do, make three volumes out of nothing in a few months; but a volume every four days on the affairs, progress, and prospects of an Empire implies work that must make indelible traces as it goes on,—a plough, as it were, that turns up the soil, and not a keel that cleaves the wave and leaves no track behind. We hope we shall hear no more vapid nonsense about our having lived in India to no better end than the consumption of Bass and Allsop.

English Press.

MR. SEWARD'S DESPATCH OF NOV. 30.

(*From the Morning Post, Jan.* 13.)

The public have now before them the whole correspondence connected with the outrage on the Trent. The first document is an extract from a confidential note addressed by Mr. Adams to Mr. Seward. With regard to this we are asked by the *Daily News* and *Morning Star* how it was that we denied the communication to the British government of an American despatch disavowing the act of Captain Wilkes. To this we reply that the paper in question was not an official despatch; that it was not communicated to the British government as such; and that it had no real bearing upon the act of Captain Wilkes. This "confidential note" was only to be read to certain statesmen, and we ask any candid person who now reads it if it could make any impression on their minds save that it was written to put them off their guard? It is a mixture of menace and "soft sawder." Mr. Seward tells Mr. Adams that "recognition" of the South would produce "immediate war" and says that "the British government has been inattentive to the currents that seemed to be bringing the two countries into collision." Then follow some ominous asterisks. He proceeds to infer, from a recent despatch of Mr. Adams, that the "British government is now awake to the importance of avoiding possible conflicts." "If so," says Mr. Seward, "we are disposed to meet them in the same spirit." This is cool language from a minister who knows that our flag has been insulted. He thus refers to the act of Captain Wilkes:—"We have not furnished you with *any explanations. We adhere to that course now* because we think it more prudent that the ground taken by the British government should be first made known to us here, and that the discussion, *if* there must be one, shall be had here. It is proper, however, that you should know one fact in the case, *without indicating that we attach importance to it*, namely, that Captain Wilkes having acted without any instructions from the government, the subject is therefore free from the embarrassment which might have resulted if the act had been specially directed by us." Mr. Seward trusts the British government will consider the subject "in a friendly manner," and says "it may expect the best dispositions on the part of this government." He concludes by giving Mr. Adams permission to "read" this "confidential note" to Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston. Will any impartial witness allege that these statesmen could have considered this note as anything but an attempt to clog and hinder their action? They would have indeed been undeserving the reputation they bear if they had attached the slightest importance to so shallow an artifice. They had only one course before them. They had already taken it. They raised no "discussion," into which Mr. Seward would so gladly have drawn them. On the contrary, Lord Russell writes to Lord Lyons a short statement of facts and a simple demand. He narrates the deed, brands it as "an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law," trusts that the government of the United States will "offer" the surrender of the prisoners and a suitable apology, but that if these terms are not volunteered by Mr. Seward, they are to be proposed to him.

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Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

AUCTION SALE.

On THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Chinchpoogly, in the lane nearly opposite the office of the Vehar Water Works, the sundry property of General MAHOMED HUSSIN KHAN, of the Oude Army, proceeding to Bagdad. The same comprises sundry articles of solid silver such as Trays, Goglets, Lotas, Pandans, &c., Gold and Silver Embroidered Dresses, Scarfs and Angrikas, ditto beautifully worked with real Pearls, magnificent Cashmere Shawls, Gold and Silver Cloth Curtains, Kincab Caps and Children's Clothing, Handsome Double-plated Epergne with real Crystal Diamond Cut Receivers, ditto Dish Covers of chaste design, ditto Curry, Tart and Pie Dishes, ditto Single, Double and Treble Branch Candlesticks, Rich Pink and Gold Dessert Service for 30 people with Dishes and Centre Pieces complete, a very handsome Dark Blue and Gold Tea and Coffee Set, Cut Crystal Dessert Fruit Dishes, a pair of Mahogany Pedestal Tea Poys, single pieces, large Mahogany Framed Cheval Glass, a first-rate Sivler Plated Cornopean by Henry Distin, London, in case, lined with Velvet, a Brass Flageolet with Keys, a few handsome Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames.

AT 2 P. M.

A beautiful Stud Bred Chesnut Gelding, 14-2, and 4 years old.
Ditto Grey Arab Horse, 14-2 and 4 years old.
A Bengal-built Buggy.
A Set of English Plated Buggy Harness.
Ditto Ditto For a Pair.

N. B.—Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY SHARES.

Offers will be entertained by the undersigned for a few of these Shares.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PORT WINE.

Of unexceptionable quality, if taken in larger quantities than 5 dozens at a time, Rs. 16 per dozen, otherwise Rs. 17 per dozen. Sample bottles Rs. 1-8 each.

MARTELL'S DARK BRANDY.

A few cases of this celebrated Brandy for sale at Rs. 21 per dozen, to close an account.

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 8, Marine Street, Bombay, 25th Feb. 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, the 1st March, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

A few Sets of new Gig Harness, also about a dozen new Saddles complete.

An Invoice of Cotton, Coloured Bordered Pocket Hankerchiefs, in 1 dozen pieces, two Cases of Drab Felt Hats, Gown Pieces, a few Pieces of Crape, about 50 Sets of Drums, 6 in a Set, 2 first rate Persian Carpets, a few Articles of Blackwood Furniture, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Carriages, or Horses offering.

SALE OF COTTON AND SUNDRY ARTICLES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Railway station, Boreebunder.

21 Bales of Cotton, Bags of Grain, Iron Hoops, Iron Chairs, broken and old Iron Chairs, &c., &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th day of March next, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Goastadjaee Sooklajee, trustee to the Estate of the late Jemsetjee Pallanjee, Coachman, all that two Huts or premises and parcel of Ground, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, at a place called, or known, by the names second Coomarwadda Street, or Chuckla, covered with tiles, standing upon the Fazendaree Ground of the Portuguese Church of N. S. de Esperance, of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in breadth the ground of the both Huts 25 feet, and in length 64 feet, and being numbered into the Church Book for Quit and Ground rent Bills Nos. 32 & 33, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, and bounded as follows:—On the East by public street, on the West by a vacant spot of ground belonging to Esmall Kavany, on the North by the house of Coover Kusbeen, and on the South by a vacant spot of ground belonging to Foolchund Cupporchund.

ALSO ON THE SAME DAY AT 5 P. M.

All that Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-House, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Coomarwadda Street, and standing upon the Fazendaree Ground, belonging to Church of N. S. de Esperance, of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 12, containing 10 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length, be the same litt e more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the public street called Chuchla or Coobarwadda Street, on the West by the house of Esmail Khanjee, on the North by the house of Foolchund Bunia, and on the South by the house of Jeevun Narron Bhundaree.

AUCTION SALE OF A FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN HILL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th March next, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an excellent airy, and commodious Bungalow belonging to COMMODORE WELLESLEY, C.B., situated in a most delightful spot, amply furnished with Outhouses, Cook-room, &c. &c.

For full particulars, and conditions of Sale apply to the Auctioneers, at their Office, in No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, A GENUINE "COLT'S" REVOLVING RIFLE.

One nearly new "Colt's" Six Barrel Revolving Rifle (on a new Principle) a very superior article in case complete with Belt, Pouch, Cartridges, Caps, &c. &c. Price Rupees 250.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA MATTING.

On FRIDAY NEXT, the 28th instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the Godowns of Messrs. Remington & Co., Fort. A large quantity of Fresh China White, Red and White, Yellow, Red and Black and New flower pattern Matting, in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Ex Land O'Cakes.

One handsome Self-driving Phaeton, with Lamps, Poles, Shaft and Key complete. Price Rs. 1,000.

Two Persian Greyhounds, for one hundred Rupees. On view at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s daily at 1 o'clock. They are parted with, on account of the owner leaving India.

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A Chesnut Buggy Horse.

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An English built self-driving Park Phaeton, just landed Ex *Her Majesty.* Price Rs. 950.

One Iron Grey Arab high caste horse, aged 5, quiet in harness, to be seen at two hours' previous notice.

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One Bay Cape Riding Horse, 15 hands high, 6 years old. Price Rs. 500.

An excellent, light, and roomy English-built Buggy, (Victoria Shaped) with Enamelled Leather Hood, has just been put in thorough order.

PURDY'S GUN AND RIFLE.

A first rate double barrelled Gun, and a double barrelled Rifle in case, with two Stocks, with all the necessary implements complete, in brass bound Oak case, made expressly to order by the above celebrated maker for an Officer, who now no longer requires it. The whole are in excellent condition, and are now offered for sale at a reduced price of Rs. 650.

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John Bennett, of "Cheapside, London." Gold Hunting Watches of first rate workmanship in excellent going order, warranted genuine manufacture.

ALSO,

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BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th Feb. 1862.

For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

A SUPERIOR BATCH of Australian Mares and Geldings, from Adelaide, selected with great care and got by the Imported blood sires. Wilton and Flatcaeher; amongst them will be found some capital hacks, chargers, match horses, harness pairs, and two pairs of bays well adapted for a four in hand.

Apply to MR. JOHNSTONE on the premises.

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The articles are too numerous to mention, the stock is very extensive and varied, and the undersigned have no doubt of their ability to meet all demands.

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R. P. & Co. find themselves compelled to give this notice, in order to collect without loss the large amount of outstation accounts, which are due to them and also to enable them to sell off their large and valuable stock.

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